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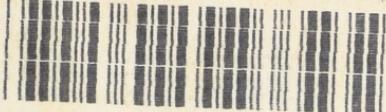


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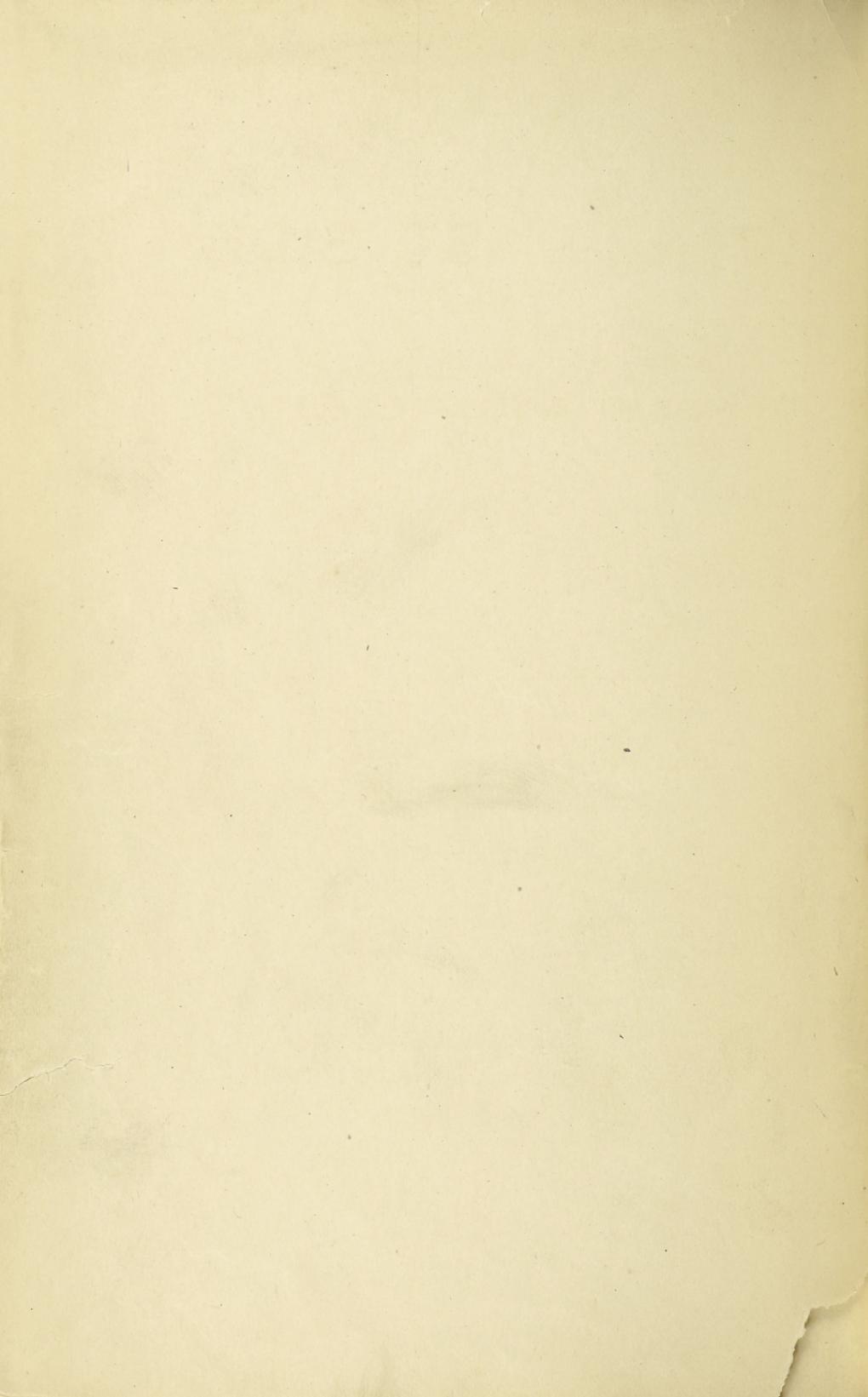
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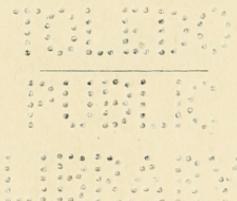


THE EAST SIDE.

PAST AND PRESENT.

: : : BY : : :

ISAAC WRIGHT.



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THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
OF THE CITY OF TOLEDO.

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DEDICATED
TO THE PIONEER MEN AND WOMEN
OF THE EAST SIDE.

PREFACE.

IN COMPILING this historical sketch of the East Side, the idea has been paramount in mind to give the most interesting information for the least money. Knapp's "History of the Maumee Valley," and Munsell & Co.'s "History of the City of Toledo and Lucas County" being so exhaustive in treatment, and necessarily costly in price, are beyond the reach of the masses. With the kind permission of the above publishers we are permitted to quote from their works what we think most of interest to the East Side. In order to place this volume within the reach of all, it has been necessary to condense and omit much statistical matter of interest concerning the history of Toledo.

If this sketch serves, in a way, to show the prosperity, business activity and energy of the East Side as it has pushed to the front during the past ten years as one of the most important parts of the city of Toledo for the location of manufacturing enterprises, and desirable homes for the business and laboring man, the writer will feel amply repaid for his labor.

The writer here takes the privilege to return thanks for assistance in compiling this history, to Judge Wm. H. Handy, of Ottawa, for his paper on "The Buckeyes of

Antiquity ;” Elijah J. Woodruff, Asa W. Maddocks, Elias Fassett, Luther Whitmore, J. C. Messer and D. A. Brown, for early history of the East Side; J. E. Ward, assessor; M. F. O’Sullivan and F. I. Con-saul, city civil engineer’s office; Mrs. Olive Jennison-Howland, for reminiscences of the Indians, and who, at the age of 80, furnished the drawing from memory of the old log church; Romeyn Rogers, John Quaife, Robert Navarre, Moses Dowell, Louis Metzger, Michael O’Sullivan, D. T. Davies, Jr., Mrs. Mary Berry, Mrs. Florence Nauts, and many others who have assisted in the research for facts concerning the early history of the East Side.

ISAAC WRIGHT.

PREHISTORIC HISTORY.

GEOLOGISTS claim that the first race of men of whom we have any trace was the Glacial man. A race of men who dwelt on the earth coëxistent with the Glacial period or Ice Age, a geological term denoting a period when the larger part of the northern hemisphere was enveloped by a great sheet of ice. Its existence is now easily traced by the numerous relics left behind it. The Swiss inter-glacial deposits have recently yielded the relics of man, as have the Glacial deposits of New Jersey, which are identical with those of Europe, proving beyond doubt that a race of men dwelt on the earth coëxistent with the Ice Age.

Mr. Croll's theory is that this condition of the earth came about during a period of great eccentricity of the earth's orbit. Glacial conditions would supervene in that hemisphere whose winter happened in aphelion, while in the opposite hemisphere a mild climate would extend up to polar regions. It is believed the last period of such eccentricity, to which the Ice Age is due, began 200,000 years ago, and lasted for 160,000 years.

The terminal moraine of these glaciers formed a continuous line from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river, and crossed the state in a southwesterly

zigzag course, crossing the valley of the Ohio in Brown county, east of Cincinnati, and recrossed it again into Indiana below Cincinnati. The Ohio at that time being a lake with its waters several hundred feet higher than at present. So it is presumed that the Glacial men, following up the retreating ice, were the first inhabitants of Ohio and the Maumee valley.

The earliest race of men to leave any permanent trace of their work in this country were the Mound Builders, so called by the numerous mounds which they built and left behind them. When they came, and what became of them, are questions which, perhaps, will never be answered. What they did while they were here we can partly tell by what they left behind them, buried in their mounds. These relics tell us that Ohio was densely populated by this people, perhaps more so than it is now by its present inhabitants. They were a peaceful, agricultural people, who tilled the soil, wove cloth, made brick and worked in metals, especially copper, of which they possessed the art of tempering as hard as steel, which is now lost. When we follow the labors of the archæologist and read of the stone temples excavated within the last year in Arizona, and of the discoveries in Yucatan of a race of people who dwelt there, probably, before the Pyramids were built, who built stone palaces and temples that rivaled in architectural beauty those of the White City, our mind reverts to Solomon, who wrote some 3,000 years ago :

“The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be ; that which is done is that which shall be done : and there is no new thing under the sun.

"Is there anything whereof it may be said, See, this is new? It hath been already of old time, which was before us."

All writers in speaking of the present advanced age, and its great inventions, invariably refer to the telephone, and now it is lately reported that an English officer named Harrington has discovered in India a working telephone between the two temples of Pauj about a mile apart. The system is said to have been in operation for over 2,000 years. Egyptologists have found unmistakable evidence of wire communication between some of the temples of the earlier Egyptian dynasties.

The medical world was highly interested by Prof. Horsley in a lecture recently, proving that prehistoric man in the stone age frequently performed the dangerous and delicate operation of trepanning. He had found sixty skulls in collections of these relics, on which the operation had undoubtedly been performed. In one case it had been done by drilling a series of small holes, and then breaking small partitions; and so releasing a piece of bone. Another operation was performed with a flint saw, while a third method was scraping. This discovery is the most important proof yet discovered of the high intelligence of the unrecorded races.

As the Mound Builders were the last race of people who tilled the soil in the Maumee valley, previous to the advent of our own, and who when they laid down the sickle, their agricultural labors were next taken up by the gray-haired pioneers who still live with us, and of whom we make mention, a bond of interest and

sympathy stretches out over the vast lapse of time which separates them from us and draws them more near.

THE BUCKEYES OF ANTIQUITY.

Following we give a condensed sketch of the Mound Builders, written by Judge W. H. Handy of Ottawa, a close student of archæology who has given them particular study, and who delivered the following as an address before the Masonic Literary Association at Ottawa, O., January, 1893 :

I fully appreciate and am grateful for the honor your committee conferred upon me, when it requested me to address you to-night upon some subject allied to man's antiquity upon this continent ; but I assure you that I assume the task with a strange feeling of diffidence. The more I search for light upon the subject, the darker it seems to grow.

Did you ever reflect that man knows but little more of the past of the human race in North America, I mean the prehistoric past, than he knows of the future ? From a few, a very few, evidences, facts, he reasons that such and such has been the state of man in the past. From a few, a very few, evidences, facts, within his own knowledge and reading, he reasons that such and such will be the state of man in the future. Guess work, all guess work.

I am told and believe that time is a delusion ; that the world was and is without beginning and without ending, but when I try to comprehend that fact I turn away baffled and hopeless—the task is too much for the human mind.

I believe that man lived here nearly as early as he

lived anywhere; that here more than one race has lived and flourished and passed entirely away, only to be succeeded after long ages by other races, but when I attack the subject for information, I am appalled at its magnitude, and the evidences of the truth of that statement that confront me, and yet I learn—nothing.

In Yucatan, long, long ages ago, so long that I dare not even venture a guess of the lapse of time which has passed since it was annihilated, there lived a race of people who built great cities—more than forty of their cities having been found and explored—who built marble and stone palaces and temples which were marvels of architecture, their very outer walls being ornamented with figures and faces of men and women and animals and reptiles in bas relief, cut from the solid rock, and with hieroglyphics that the scholarship of to-day cannot decipher. They built huge pyramids of stone, with sculptured faces and sculptured animals, said to be as beautiful and as perfect as any to-day seen in Roman studios. Great statues have been exhumed that a Story would gladly call his own handiwork.

That they were a great, a numerous people, is evidenced by the multitude of their works yet extant. That they were a peaceful, intelligent, cultured people, needs no argument after the citation of the foregoing facts.

In a conversation not long since, a gentleman said to me, ‘Well, your old relics didn’t have electric lights and electric cars any way.’ I could only answer, ‘I do not know, I am not so sure of that.’

These people had a written language, shown by

the numerous writings, in stone, left by them, and yet, as I have said, scientific man of to-day is unable to decipher it.

But for their ruins, found in the forests and jungles of Yucatan, and, until recently, unknown even to the modern inhabitants of that state, we would never have known that such a people ever existed. Yet a great, cultured nation lived and flourished and died and are forgotten, obliterated from the face of the earth so completely that even the language they spoke will never be known.

Strange as it may seem, what I have said of a lost and forgotten people of Yucatan, is true, almost to as great an extent, in all its features, of Guatemala, Honduras and Southern Mexico. Great temples, and palaces and pyramids of stone, sculptured by wonderful artists, are found in all of those places, but who built them is not even a tradition. Archaeologists call these people Mayas and their branches, but the name is only a conjecture.

THE HAIRY MAMMOTH AND THE MASTODON.

Long ages ago there roamed over this continent a huge animal, the Mastodon, with the trunk and general shape of the modern elephant, having four tusks. The skeletons, and parts of the skeletons of several, have been found in Fulton county ; so you may be sure that they honored this territory with their presence. After they had bossed things here a few hundred years, another and larger animal of the elephant kind, an animal from 15 to 18 feet high, and the largest known, came upon the scene. This fellow had a long mane,

and long shaggy hair for an overcoat, under which was a waistcoat of finer hair, and this covered an undershirt of wool. It had two immense tusks that extended outward and upward and curved back near the eyes.

I refer to these animals for a purpose. The skeletons and the teeth of both have been found in large numbers in Ohio, Kentucky and other states. The Indians had no tradition which could have related to them.

These huge elephants were as common here at one time as was the bear within the memory of our pioneers, yet it must have been many thousands of years ago. Yet man was here with them, if not before them. This we know because human skulls, weapons of stone and stone mortars have been found in the auriferous gravel or gold drift, from 200 to 300 feet below the surface, along with the remains of the mammoth and mastodon. These cases have been numerous on the Pacific slope. Dr. Koch found in Missouri the skeleton of a mastodon that had evidently been killed by flint arrow-heads. Ancient basket works, matting, etc., were found on Petit Anse Island, Louisiana, at a depth of 16 feet below the surface. Two feet above the matting was found the remains of tusks and the bones of the mastodon.

Near Osage Mission, Kansas, there was found a human skull, imbedded in solid rock, which was broken open by blasting. This rock was found several feet beneath the surface.

But the evidences are too numerous to cite at length in this paper. I refer to a few only, that are given in the books on the subject of man's antiquity on this continent.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

But the Mound Builders, probably the first Buckeyes, properly speaking, as they seem to have had their origin in Ohio, and then spread out—a characteristic of the politician of to-day—were evidently first here after these giant animals left our state, but that they had either seen them, or had a tradition of them, is I think true, as I shall prove to you hereafter.

In the Mound Builders we are most interested because they once farmed this (Putnam) county, as well as the balance of Ohio. They were a great people, and to a certain extent civilized and cultured. Their greatness is evidenced by their mounds and fortifications in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries. These works are found in Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, New York, Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas, and along many western rivers. About 13,000 of them have been located and identified in Ohio alone, and undoubtedly there are thousands of which all traces have been obliterated.

They lived in the polished stone age of North America. They mined the Galena lead ore, but they did not seem to appreciate the uses to which it could be put by subjecting it to heat, and so they pounded it out cold, with the stone hammer, and thus gave it such shape as was required by their needs. So with copper. They were the first copper miners of the Lake Superior regions, and they put the product of the mines to various uses, pounding it into the shapes required in its virgin state. While very few of their earthworks are

found in the vicinity of Lake Superior, they must have labored in the mines there for a great many years, judging from their abandoned mines, and the vast number of copper implements and ornaments found in the mounds and in their vicinity.

Their method of mining the copper was crude indeed, and is an evidence of the fact that they were a hard-working, patient and persevering people. They had nothing but stone and flint implements with which to cut their timbers. Their shovels or digging tools must have been made with such implements, unless they used stone or shale shovels. Yet they sunk immense shafts, and mined and raised to the surface the huge blocks of copper which they afterward broke into smaller pieces. Allow me to briefly refer to one of their copper mining shafts. In the center of the great copper mining region of Michigan is a shaft in a wall of solid rock. The excavation reached a depth of 26 feet. When found by modern miners this shaft was filled with clay and a mass of mouldering vegetable matter. At a depth of 18 feet was found a detached mass of copper, weighing six tons. This mass had been raised about five feet, along the foot of the lode on timbers, by means of wedges, and was left upon a cobwork of logs, the logs from six to eight inches in diameter. Near it were found other detached copper masses, also a stone sledge weighing 36 pounds, and a copper maul weighing 25 pounds. Some of the pits left by them were 60 feet deep. They worked all over that mining region.

They went to the mica mines in North Carolina and obtained mica for use. They found that Galena ore

could be made useful, and they worked those mines extensively. They were the original workers in flint in North America, and Flint Ridge in Licking county, Ohio, was worked by them from end to end to obtain this valuable stone. And so they probably established and carried on a system of commerce with one another in their minerals and metals because we find all of them in their mounds and works all over the country. But these were not their only articles of commerce. They raised corn and tobacco, and undoubtedly the potato, for it was indigenous to this country, and a fibrous plant from which they made and wove their cloth. They made a large variety of pottery, which was certainly something that was very useful and even necessary to these people.

They must have had their miners of ores, and their workers in those metals ; they must have had their manufacturers of flint and stone implements and ornaments ; their pottery manufacturers ; their farmers and planters ; their weavers and makers of cloth ; their hunters ; their laborers upon their mounds and earth-works ; their priests. All of these occupations must have been followed by persons who made them a trade or profession.

If this be true, commerce became a necessity ; commerce as extensive as the boundaries of the United States east of Rocky Mountains, and possibly yet greater.

As I have said, their flint, copper, galena and mica are found in their mounds all over the country. As pipes are generally found where mounds are opened, they must have freely used tobacco. Such valuable

articles as corn and potatoes and cloth and pottery would of course pass from hand to hand and tribe to tribe from Manitoba to Mexico.

I do not believe that I am guilty of any assumption when I insist that the Mound Builders were an agricultural, commercial and peace loving people. Their population must have been numerous—dense. The horse and the ox were unknown to them. Man was their pack-horse, and his back their vehicle for transportation.

One earthwork in Ohio alone contains a half million wagon loads of dirt and is three and two-thirds miles in length. I refer to Fort Ancient. In Ohio there are 1,500 earthworks, defensive and religious enclosures, containing many millions of cubic yards of earth, and all carried on the backs of men, in some places for more than one-fourth of a mile. This not including the mounds proper. Think then of the armies of men who must have labored, toiled for years at these works alone. Add to this more than 12,000 mounds in Ohio alone, large and small, many of them containing from 100,000 to 500,000 cubic feet of earth, and my proposition proves itself.

I do not assume anything when I state that they cultivated corn. It has been found in their mounds in Ohio, both shelled and in the ear.

I have seen pieces of their cloth, so they must have raised some fibrous plant from which it could be made.

They raised tobacco. All of those pipes were for use and were used as their interiors plainly show.

Where the soil was the most fertile, and the natural advantages were the best, we find their works the most

numerous. As evidence of this fact, look on a map of their works and notice how thickly the Miami and Sciota valleys are dotted with them.

That they were harrassed and fearful of hostile tribes is no doubt true, and by them, possibly the red Indian, they may have been finally driven from this land or exterminated. Many fortifications, chosen for their natural advantages as defensive points, are found in Ohio and elsewhere. I wish to describe one here, Fort Ancient. This work is situated on a bluff, 200 feet high, overlooking the Little Miami river in Warren county. I visited it in the summer of 1891. It is something wonderful. Its outlines on paper suggests at once the thought that in building it these people intended a representation of North, South and Central America. A careful examination, however, soon satisfied one that this resemblance is accidental, and caused by the fact that they built their works to conform to the shape of the hill. As I have said, their works are three and two-thirds miles in length. They contain more than a half million cubic yards of earth, and inclose more than 100 acres of ground. To build this work, with the means at hand, must have cost years of labor of the hardest kind. Where from the lay of the ground it was evident that their works would be washed out and destroyed, they built the wall up with huge stones which they carried 200 feet up the steep hill from the river below. Where the work was the most accessible to the enemy it is built highest and strongest.

On the east side of what is termed the New Fort, the works are $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and perhaps 60 feet wide at the base. On this side nature had provided little

or no protection. The very lowest embankment is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

The average height of the wall is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet; average width $43\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the base, and 4 feet at the summit. From these figures, which are accurate, and made by Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, who carefully surveyed the work, you will be able to form a faint idea of its immensity. After learning these facts I went there, but was entirely unprepared after all for what I saw. It is a perfect piece of engineering, a lasting monument to the intelligence of those who planned it, and to the fidelity of those who executed it. If it stood alone as an evidence of the genius and handiwork of that race, it would mutely testify, and irresistibly carry conviction to the mind of every thoughtful observer, that the people who planned and built it, though they had no written language, were a brainy, intelligent, and to a certain degree at least a cultured race.

In connection with, or as auxilliary to these works, great observatory and signal mounds were built at different points, from a few feet in height to 45, 60, and one 75 feet high. These mounds were built on elevated points and overlooking the surrounding country. Fires at night, or a column of smoke by day, could be seen from one to another, and thus the whole country aroused in time of danger. It was a perfect system of telegraphy without the aid of electricity. They studied well the supposed modern maxim of most governments but ours, "in time of peace prepare for war."

SACRED ENCLOSURES.

Beside these defensive inclosures were many others which the archæologist has termed sacred enclosures.

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In Southern Ohio they are very numerous. The works of defense were located on hills and elevated points. The sacred enclosures were found on level river bottoms, and seldom are seen where the surface is broken. They are in squares, circles, octagons and ellipses, and often connected by parallel walls. They are regular in construction and usually found in groups. The circular works are generally small, having nearly a uniform diameter of from 250 to 300 feet, the larger ones reaching nearly a mile in circumference. They have a gateway, usually facing to the east. Near the large works are generally found small circles, with no opening and about 50 feet in diameter. The walls are usually from 3 to 7 feet high, but sometimes they reach an altitude of 30 feet. Of these the Newark works are the most elaborate. I cannot undertake to describe the Newark works in this paper. Within the small circles are usually found sacrificial mounds. The larger circles are oftentimes found in connection with the rectangular works, connected with them directly or by avenues. Some of these circles are of great extent, embracing upwards of fifty acres. They seldom have a ditch, but when it occurs it is *inside* the walls. The square or rectangular works always have gateways at the angles and midway on each side, always covered by interior mounds. Some are octagonal. Many of the works are accompanied by parallel walls, usually very slight, from 60 to 80 feet apart, sometimes 800 feet long. The walls are usually of earth, for the most part taken up evenly from the surface or from large pits in the neighborhood. Most of the circular works are perfect circles, and many of the rectangular works are perfect

squares. This has been demonstrated by careful measurements, and has been remarked in cases where the works embrace an area of many acres. In comparing circular works reported by various writers I notice that several, widely apart contain just 20 acres of land. This coincidence could hardly all have been accidental.

SACRIFICIAL MOUNDS.

These mounds were very numerous, but as they were, in Northwestern Ohio, usually but 3 to 4 feet high, by about 36 feet in diameter, the traces of most of them have been obliterated by erosion or by the cultivation of the soil. In section 28, in Blanchard township, Putnam county, on the gravel ridge running through the farms of the late D. U. McCullough and Ira Harman, there were very many of these mounds. In cutting away the gravel at that point, the Gravel Company have found several altars on which were pieces of pottery, stone implements, pipes and human bones. On Thanksgiving day, just in front of the McCullough house and on the railroad grounds, I discovered the outer edge of an altar that had been nearly all cut away in building the railroad. Under it and near the track I found a piece of pottery that had evidently once laid on that altar. Joshua Powell tells me that a large number of relics were obtained there. There are unquestionably a great many mounds on that ridge, but all surface indications have been obliterated by time and cultivation.

I excavated with care several of these sacrificial mounds on the farm of Hon. D. W. H. Howard, in Fulton county. A description of one will describe all,

at least in their main features. In the center of the mound I found an alter 8 feet 7 inches in diameter. Commencing at the base I found, first, dirt that had been burned to a brown color 18 inches; next, soil burned to a bright red color 3 inches; next, charcoal 3 inches; next, red burned soil 4 inches; on this charcoal and human and animal bones, all covered by sand to a depth of 6 inches. The sand covering had evidently been much deeper at first, but it is of a very light quality and easily blew and washed away. The human bones were of both children and grown people. Parts of the leg and arm bones, of the skull and jaw bones, with the teeth, were numerous.

EFFIGY MOUNDS.

I find that this paper is already much longer than I had intended that it should be when completed, and consequently I can only refer in the briefest manner to the other classes of mounds.

Several effigy mounds are found in Ohio: hundreds in Wisconsin. These mounds are built in the form of some animal or reptile, and some of them are very large. In Ohio, in Licking county, we have the Alligator Mound, a mound in excellent imitation of the alligator, 205 feet long, average height 4 feet, greatest breadth of body 20 feet, length of legs 25 feet. This is found on a hill 200 feet high. There is the Eagle Mound in Newark, and the Serpent Mound in Adams county. This serpent is 1342 feet long; the body is about 18 feet broad and about 3 feet high; the tail however being but one foot high and 4 feet broad. The mouth of the serpent is open about 100 feet, apparently at-

tempting to swallow an egg-shaped mound 17 feet away. I noticed last fall that another and much larger serpent had been discovered near Fort Ancient, but have never seen the confirmation of this report.

But Wisconsin is the richest in effigy mounds. In the lower counties of Wisconsin they occur by thousands, representing man, the lizard, turtle, elk, buffalo, bear, fox, otter, coon, frog, bird, fish, cross, crescent, pipe, &c., &c.; but the greatest of all is the Elephant Mound, not greatest in size, but in archaeological value. This mound is shaped like an elephant, trunk and all: length, head to tail 135 feet, hind feet to back 60 feet, forefeet to back 96 feet, width of forelegs 21 feet, of hind legs 24 feet, from end of trunk to throat 31 feet; it is 5 feet high.

I have no time to describe in detail other mounds, such as temple and burial mounds. The temple mounds were of many shapes and sizes, and are supposed to have been surmounted by wooden structures for religious purposes. They were very numerous in Southern Ohio,—there is one near Wauseon, Fulton county.

Besides their stone and flint implements, many ornaments were made of stone. I have a few ceremonials, and they are quite numerous. I will not, and in the time allotted me I cannot, describe them. They may be seen in any collection. I must mention however the elephant pipe found in Louisa county, Iowa. It was made of sandstone, like the ordinary mound builder's pipe, but is an excellent image of an elephant.

I have, in a few words as possible, called attention to some of the most prominent characteristics of the

works, implements, &c., of the Mound Builders. It might be well to leave the subject right here, but as the crank always has some sort of an opinion on the subject that upset him, this paper might seem incomplete if I did so.

I have referred to the Elephant Mound and the Elephant Pipe. These people must have either seen the Mastodon or the Mammoth, or have had it described to them by some person who had seen one or both. In either event it proves the great antiquity of their works. The two representatives of these immense animals, so far apart, could never have been accidental.

They had a religion without doubt. What it was will never be known. Most rude people worshipped the Sun. Some of the evidences point to that as their form of worship. From the snake emblems found, many assume that they were serpent worshippers. All is idle conjecture. Of one thing I am satisfied, and it is the one thing that detracts from my admiration of them, they offered human sacrifices to some deity or deities. To us of the 19th century, such a thing seems simply horrible, but when I reflect that in this christian era, and in the light of, but in spite of the Gospel of Christ in merry England even, men and women of all faiths have been tortured for their religion and their faith, I cannot affirm that they were utterly barbarous after all.

Their government was the ideal of a strong government, probably controlled by a priesthood. No government is as powerful and despotic as that of a rude, superstitious and unlettered people; controlled by a

savage and blood-reveling priesthood. Its subjects are slaves. A people who would permit the offering of human sacrifices to an unknown God, a planet or a reptile, would be awed by the most simple religious forms and solemnities. The commonest trick would become a miracle if performed by one invested with the powerful robes of a priest. The closed temples from which all must have been excluded save the few, and into which the order of the priesthood would retire at proper intervals for secrecy, would begat mystery, and mystery would begat awe, and awe breed superstition until the fears of the many would make them as clay in the potters hands. Consequently the great mass of the people were slaves, dominated by a priesthood whose commands were law. Having arrived at this conclusion we can begin to understand how these immense works and mounds were constructed.

WHAT BECAME OF THEM.

Were they exterminated or were they driven from the land? No one can tell.

When Cortes went to Mexico he found a numerous people, who, in the then last few centuries had come from the north. They had grown to be a powerful people, rich and intelligent. Many of their characteristics were like those presumably, of the Mound Builders. In the offering of human sacrifices they excite our horror; in all else they challenge our admiration. They fought for their land and for their liberty with a desperation never exceeded. They built tumuli, but they were of stone. They had no written language save their picture writings. In a wonderful degree they had mastered certain of the sciences. They were

astronomers and mathematicans of no mean order. Their computation of time was within a couple of minutes of truth, while their civilized conquerors were ten days out of the way. Their internal improvements were a marvel, beyond anything today seen in Mexico. They were, however, dominated by a priesthood, and conquered because of their superstition. I believe that the ancestors of their people, the Aztics, were the remnant left of the Mound Builders of the north. I think the evidence points strongly in that direction, but of course this is conjecture, possibly of the wildest sort.

Whatever the truth, their fate was a sad one. A great people, apparently prosperous, owning the finest and richest country in the world,—if riches bring content, then contented; in a day as it were, so utterly driven from the face of the earth that they have not even left a tradition of themselves or of their greatness.

Such is life, such is worldly power and material wealth.

What a lesson do these things teach us! Proud to arrogance of our greatness and progress today, and boastful of the future, we know not what the tomorrow may have in store for us. The archæologist of the future may be as deeply puzzled over the remains of this people, as we are over those of the Mound Builders and the Mays. Who can tell?

I leave the subject with you. If I have succeeded in interesting you, and encouraging one person to further study this lost people, who cultivated the ground, cultivate and trod the soil we tread, who made their houses where we have found an abiding place, I shall have accomplished my purpose.

Ohio.

THE Indian wars between the Iriquois and the Ottawas and their allied tribes prevented the settlement of Ohio long after other points farther west and north were thriving trading posts. The French route to the West lay north of Lake Erie, and in 1671 the Lake Superior region was well represented on the maps. The official French geographer, in a map published in 1744, said the south shore of Lake Erie was nearly unknown. Ohio at that time was the border-land between the East and the West.

The earliest settlers in the territory which is now Ohio were sent there by Count de Frontenac, the French Governor of Canada, for the purpose of establishing trading posts.

In 1748 the Ohio Company obtained a grant of 500,000 acres from the British, the first definite settlement of which brought on the French and Indian wars, settled by treaty of 1763, by which France surrendered her claim to the territory in the Northwest.

In 1749 English traders established a post at Sandusky. The first important settlement in the State being made at Marietta in 1788.

The establishment of the territorial government was made by Congress in 1787, and the territory admitted into the Union as a State in February, 1803.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the Northwest Territory, and the failures of Harmar and St. Clair in their campaigns against the Indians, President Washington, in April, 1792, nominated General Anthony Wayne as Major General of the army, and ordered him to operate against the Indians of the Northwest, the trouble arising over the boundary line. The Indians holding that the Ohio river should be the boundary line between their lands and those of the whites.

General Wayne reached the Maumee Valley in August, 1794, and met the Indians and their British allies on August 20th at the battle of Fallen Timbers, where, with a force of 900 Americans he defeated 2,000 of the enemy. Wayne's loss was: killed, 39; wounded, 100; and the loss and wounded of the enemy was estimated at twice that of Wayne's.

It is stated that Little Turtle, or Mosh-e-noh-qua, the great Miami Chief, who had defeated both Harmar and St. Clair, objected to meeting Wayne at this battle, and at a war council previous to the battle said:

"We have beaten the enemy twice, under different commanders. We cannot expect the same good fortune always to attend us. The Americans are led now by a chief who never sleeps. The night and the day are alike to him. And during all the time that he has been advancing upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispering me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace."

It was thought by many of the Indians that General Wayne bore a charmed life and was invulnerable.

After the battle of Fallen Timbers General Wayne made an extensive tour through the Indian villages and destroyed them and their crops. This practically settled the Indian war.

During July, 1795, the Indian Chiefs of the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, and Eel River tribes met General Wayne at Greenville to discuss and sign a treaty. After he had received the Indians and they had smoked the calumet of peace, he addressed them as follows:

"I take you all by the hand as brothers, assembled for the good work of peace. I thank the Great Spirit for this glorious sun, who appears to rejoice at our meeting; and also for permitting so many of us to assemble here this day, being the first of the moon, for the purpose of holding a treaty. The Great Spirit has favored us with a clear sky, and a refreshing breeze for the happy occasion. I have cleared this ground of all brush and rubbish, and have opened roads to the east, the west, the north and the south, that all your nations may come in safety and ease to meet me. The ground on which this council house stands is unstained with blood, and is as pure as the heart of General Washington, the Great Chief of America, and of his great council—as pure as my heart, which now wishes for nothing so much as peace and brotherly love. I have this day kindled the council fire of the United States; and I now deliver to each tribe present a string of white wampum to serve as a record of the friendship this day commenced between us.

"The heavens are bright—the roads are open—we will rest in peace and love, and wait the arrival of our

brothers. In the interim we will have a little refreshment, to wash the dust from our throats—we will, on this happy occasion, be merry, but without passing the bounds of temperance and sobriety. We will now cover up the council fire and keep it alive till the remainder of the different tribes assemble, and form a full meeting and representation."

On August 3, 1795, the treaty was transcribed and read in council and duly signed by General Wayne on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs for their respective tribes.

The attendance of the Indians at this council was as follows: Wyandots, 180; Shawnees, 143; Ottawas, 45; Chippewas, 46; Delawares, 381; Pottawatomies, 240; Weas and Piankeshaws, 12; Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, 10; Miamis and Eel Rivers, 73; total, 1,130.

Of General Wayne and the battle of Fallen Timbers, Clark Waggoner says: "The honor won by General Wayne in the short space of a year—from August 20, 1794, to August 3, 1795—by means of one battle and one treaty, in bringing permanent peace to that region, in spite of British perfidy, is enough to commend his name to lasting and grateful remembrance of mankind. No other citizen has been permitted to do as much for this section. It is a source of just pride with the citizens of Lucas County and of the Maumee Valley, that the first and controlling success of General Wayne in this great result was won at Turkey Foot Rock."

During the war with Great Britain, of 1812-15, few parts of our country suffered more from the ravages of the enemy than the Maumee Valley. Lying directly

on the border and in the heart of a country heavily populated with Indians with whom the government had just made peace, and who fell easy dupes to the British and renewed their barbarous war with all its horrible details. It is not our purpose to attempt to give the history of the Maumee Valley in this war. Hull's early and disgraceful surrender at Detroit, left Northwestern Ohio open to the ravages of the Indians and British, but this disgrace was atoned for by the glorious victories of General Harrison at Ft. Meigs, in May, 1813; Major Crogan at Ft. Stevenson, August 2, followed by Commodore Perry's victory at Put-in Bay, September 10; and Harrison's victory of the Thames, October 5, which practically closed hostilities in this section of the country.

Probably the most prominent Indian who took part in these battles was the Shawnee Chief, Tecumseh, who was killed at the battle of the Thames, 1813, by Colonel Johnson, afterwards (1837-41) Vice-President of the United States. General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, says of this noted Chief:

"I was one of the prisoners taken at what is known as Dudley's defeat, on the banks of the Maumee river, opposite Ft. Meigs, early in May, 1813. Tecumseh had fallen upon our rear, and we were compelled to surrender. We were marched down to old Ft. Miami or Maumee, in squads, where a terrible scene awaited us. The Indians, fully armed with guns, war clubs and tomahawks—to say nothing of scalping knives—had formed themselves into two lines in front of the gateway, between which all of us were bound to pass. Many were killed or wounded while running the gaunt-

let. Shortly after the prisoners had entered, the Indians rushed over the walls and again surrounded us, and raised the war-whoop, at the same time making unmistakable demonstrations of violence. We all expected to be massacred, and the small British guard around us was utterly unable to afford us protection. They called loudly for General Proctor and Colonel Elliot to come to our relief. At this critical moment Tecumseh came rushing in, deeply excited, and denounced the murderers of prisoners as cowards. Thus our lives were spared and we were sent down to the fleet at the mouth of Swan Creek (now Toledo), and from that place across the end of the lake to Huron, and paroled.

"I shall never forget the noble countenance, gallant bearing and sonorous voice of that remarkable man, while addressing his warriors in our behalf. He was then between 40 and 45 years of age. His frame was vigorous and robust, but he was not fat, weighing about 170 pounds. Five feet ten inches was his height; he had a high projecting forehead, and broad, open countenance; and there was something noble and commanding in all his actions. He was brave, humane and generous, and never allowed prisoners to be massacred if he could prevent it. At Ft. Miami he saved the lives of all of us who had survived running the gauntlet. He afterwards released seven Shawanees belonging to my command and sent them home on parole. Tecumseh was a Shawanee. His name signified in their language, Shooting Star. At the time when I saw him he held the commission of brigadier-general in the British army. I am satisfied that he

deserved all that was said of him by General Cass and Governor Harrison, previous to his death."

Any sketch of the Maumee valley would be incomplete without some notice of Peter Navarre, one of the earliest white settlers in the valley, and who for sixty-seven years, 1807 to 1874, lived on this side of the river, below Ironville. Of this scout and pioneer, Mr. Waggoner says:

"He was said to be a grandson of Robert Navarre, a French army officer, who visited this section in 1745. Peter was born in Detroit in 1785, where his father before him was born. In 1807, with his brother Robert, he erected a cabin near the mouth of the Maumee, East Side, which continued to be his residence while he lived. Besides Canadian French he could speak the Pottawatomie Indian dialect, and partly those of other tribes. In woodcraft and Indian methods he was very skillful, while his bearing was ever that of a born gentleman. For several years he was employed by a Detroit house in buying furs from the Miamis near Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he made the acquaintance and friendship of Chief Little Turtle. The war of 1812-15 closed the fur trade, when Peter and his three brothers, Robert, Alexis, Jaquet, (James), tendered their service to Gen. Hull. He also besought Gen. Hull to accept the services of the Miamis, which were declined, and they afterwards took part with the British. Before seeing active service the Navarres were included in the surrender of Gen. Hull and paroled, although they denied the right to treat him as a prisoner of war, and at once took an active part for the United States; whereupon, Gen. Proctor, the British commander of

ferred a reward of £200 for Peter's head or scalp. Until the close of the war, he acted as scout for Gen. Harrison. He used to say that the worst night he ever spent, was as bearer of a dispatch from Gen. Harrison, then at Ft. Meigs, to Ft. Stephenson, (now Fremont). Amid a thunderstorm of great fury and fall of water he made the trip, over thirty miles, through the unbroken wilderness, in the morning following, delivered to Gen. Harrison a reply. Because his name was not on an enlistment roll, the law provided no pension for his great service, but by special act of Congress, his last days were made more comfortable by pecuniary relief. At the close of the war he returned to his home near the mouth of the Maumee river, where he spent the balance of his life, dying in East Toledo, March 20, 1874, in his 89th year. For several years previous to his death he served as president of the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association."

The first and only territorial governor was General Arthur St. Clair, who was also the first state governor.

First court held at Marietta, Sept. 2, 1788.

Permanent location of capital at Columbus, 1816.

First step towards public schools, 1825.

First railway opened in the state, Erie & Kalamazoo, fall of 1836. Extending from Toledo to Adrian, Mich., 33 miles.

Prominent Buckeyes.—Four presidents, Harrison, Grant, Hayes and Garfield; one vice-president, Hendricks; two Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Salmon P. Chase and Morrison R. Waite; three associates of the same, John McLean, Noah H. Swayne and Stanley Matthews; five secretaries of the

treasury, Ewing, Corwin, Chase, Sherman and Foster; three secretaries of the interior, Ewing, Cox and Columbus Delano; three secretaries of war, McLean, Stanton and Taft; two attorney generals, Stanberry and Taft; three postmasters generals, Return J. Meigs, John McLean and Wm. Dennison. Of those prominent during the War of the Rebellion: Grant, McPherson, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Steedman, McDowell, Gilmore, Swayne, Comly and the McCook brothers. Of those in the sciences: Thomas A. Edison, electrician; Dr. Hall, Arctic explorer and O. M. Mitchell, astronomer. While all of the above men were not born in the state, they were citizens of Ohio at the time of holding office.

TOLEDO.

UNDER the treaty of Greenville, concluded August 3, 1793, sixteen reservations of land were made to the United States from the vast domain up to that time held by the Indians. Of these reservations was one of twelve miles square, "at the British fort on the Miami of the Lake at the foot of the Rapids." They included the mouth of Swan creek and a portion of the present site of Toledo. Under an act of Congress these lands were surveyed and sold at public auction Feb. 17, 1817, the sale taking place at Wooster, Ohio. Two companies of capitalists, the Baum Company and the Piatt Company, purchased tracks 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the United States reserve at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, and also Nos. 86 and 87 on the east side of the river, opposite the mouth of Swan creek. The land sold at an average price of \$48.12½ per acre. The town of Port Lawrence was laid out and the sale of lots advertised to take place Sept. 20, 1817. At that sale 79 lots were sold, realizing \$855.33. When the second payment became due to the government in 1818, the syndicates failed to make their payments, and most of the land reverted back to the government, and was sold at \$2 per acre, on time, or \$1.25 cash.

In 1832, Wm. Oliver, at the head of another syndi-

cate, resurrected Port Lawrence, surveyed and laid it out in lots, first sale taking place on July 13, 1833. The town then being in Monroe county, Territory of Michigan.

In 1833, Major Stickney withdrew from the Port Lawrence syndicate, and with the help of Edward Bissell, formed another syndicate and laid out the town of Vistula, that part of Toledo known as "Lower Town." They built docks on the river front from Lagrange street to Elm street. In 1837 the property of Vistula was appraised at \$388,880. During this period there was great rivalry among the different towns on the river for supremacy, and the towns of Port Lawrence and Vistula found it advisable for their future growth to consolidate under one corporation and name, and at a conference held for this purpose, James Irvine Browne, editor of the Toledo *Gazette*, suggested the name of Toledo for the united towns and the name was adopted.

Munsell & Co's "History of Lucas County" says: "In a letter, written in 1870, to David E. Merril, Toledo, Benj. Rathbun, then proprietor of the Broadway Hotel, N. Y., but formerly the most prominent business man of Buffalo, made reference to his knowledge of Toledo real estate. He said: "I was once where Toledo now is. It was in the spring of 1817, while a portion of it was being surveyed for village lots. I then took up the first lot ever sold in Toledo as a village lot. The title of the company failing for non-payment of their purchase, of course, I lost my lot. I have never been in Toledo since I left in August, 1818. At that time there was not a dwelling house there. A man by the name of Henderson built a log and stone

house on the bank and partly over the water, just below the mouth of what was then known as Swan creek, and there was a French cabin on the "flats," near Swan creek, for the Indians to get rum in. These were all the buildings Toledo could boast of in 1818. My own family, (consisting of Mrs. Rathbun and one son), and Major Keeler's family, occupied Henderson's log and stone warehouse while we were there."

On July 4, 1835, at a meeting of the Port Lawrence Land Company, in the village of Toledo, Mrs. Harriet Daniels, wife of Munson H. Daniels, was presented with lot No. 335, as a complimentary present on the occasion of hers being the first marriage in Toledo.

Frederick, the son of Joseph Prentice, was the first white child born in what is now the City of Toledo, being born December 6, 1822, near the corner of Summit and Monroe streets. He was educated by his mother, there being no school nearer than the River Rasin or Ft. Wayne. Mr. Prentice is now living in New York, though still holding large interests in land in East Toledo.

The City of Toledo was incorporated by the State Legislature, at the session of 1836-7. The first election of officers took place in the spring following.

Mayor—John Berdan.

City Clerk—George H. Rich.

Members of the City Council—Northeast ward, Junius Flagg, James S. Way, Elijah Porter; southeast ward, George B. Way, S. B. Comstock, Samuel R. Bradley.

City Officers—J. Baron Davis, treasurer; D. O. Morton, attorney; Chas. McLean, fire engineer; A. G. Hibbard, street commissioner; Calvin Comstock, marshal; Munson A. Daniels and Samuel Eddy, assessors.

LUCAS COUNTY.

• N JUNE 8, 1835, Governor Lucas called an extra session of the Legislature, at which was passed an act "to prevent the forcible abduction of the citizens of Ohio," resulting in the erection of Lucas county from territory taken from the north part of Wood, the disputed territory north of it and a portion of Sandusky county. Lucas county was the result of the "Toledo war," the territory being claimed by the territory of Michigan. The first session of the County Commissioners was held at Toledo, Sept. 4, 1835. Samuel Young acted as clerk of the board and the following appointments were made: County Auditor, Samuel M. Young, Maumee; Treasurer, Eli Hubbard, Port Lawrence; Recorder, Frederick Wright, Port Lawrence.

The first court held in the Valley was at Maumee City, May 3, 1820; was removed to Toledo, Sept. 7, 1835; June 4, 1840, it was removed back to Maumee where it remained till 1850, when it was removed back to Toledo. The first building used as a court house was a school house on Erie street between Monroe and Washington, in 1836. The building now occupied as an office by W. H. Smith, lumber, on Water street, was the first jail and was built in 1838.

During the early period of the county's history, the inhabitants suffered from ague and malarial fever, caused by the stagnant water in the flats and marshes. This condition of affairs drew forth the following lampoon, which appeared in the Maumee City *Express*, June 24, 1834:

THE MAUMEE.

On Maumee, on Maumee,
Potatoes they grow small;
They roast them in the fire,
And eat them—tops and all.

There's Bass and Mullet, too;
They run from Spring till Fall;
They take them by the tail,
And down them—tail and all.

There's 'Possum, Coon and Fox,
So poor they scarce can crawl;
They catch them in a trap,
And eat them—fur and all.

There's Crows upon the bank,
So lean they never squall;
They shoot them through the eye,
And take them—down and all.

The soil is rich and black;
The Corn it grows quite tall;
They take it from the field,
And eat it—cobs and all.

On New Year's holiday
The chaps they have a ball;
'Tis whisky in a gourd;
They drink it—gourd and all.

The girls are plump and fair;
The Babes know how to bawl;
The boys they always court
The Girl, Mam, Dad and all.

On Maumee, on Maumee,
'Tis Ague in the Fall;
The fit will shake them so,
It rocks the house and all.

There's a funeral every day,
Without a hearse or pall;
They tuck them in the ground,
With breeches, coat and all.

OREGON TOWNSHIP.

ON JUNE 11, 1837, Isaac Street and others presented a petition to the county commissioners asking for a new township to include the territory on the east side of the river, and to be known by the name of Oregon. The board granted the petition and ordered the election to be held on the Fourth of July following, at the house of Isaac Street. The following result of the election is taken from the township records:

At an election of the Township of Oregon, held on the 4th day of July, A. D., 1837, Joseph Prentice, Hiram Brown, and Isaac Street, judges, and Elizar Stevens and Aspah L. Mehurin, clerks of said election, the following officers were chosen by the majority of the legal voters of said township:

Trustees—Joseph Prentice, Hiram Brown, Gabriel Crane.

Township Clerk—David G. Coonur.

Township Treasurer—Leonard Whitmore.

Constables—Daniel Jolly and Joseph Miller.

Overseers of Poor—Luther Whitmore and Robert C. Denman.

Supervisors of Highways—A. B. Ryno, David McCoughey.

Fence Viewers—Chas. V. Jennison, Hiram Vinal.
Trustees of School Land—Isaac Street, A. B. Ryno.
Treasurer of School Land—Joseph Prentice.

Copied from the poll book of the above mentioned
election.

D. G. COONUR,

Township Clerk.

It was customary in the early history of the township to greet a stranger with the following warning which was read to him by the constable. This was done to prevent the person from falling a charge on the township in case of sickness or adversity:

OREGON, Jan. 27, 1838.

Joseph Miller, constable of the Township of Oregon, presented to me a warning which he had served upon John Rock and his family, warning them to leave said township forthwith. Said warning dated Jan. 23, 1838, and signed by Luther Whitmore, Sr., one of the overseers of the poor of said township.

ROYER W. HOLTON,

Township Clerk.

The following are the marks of cattle, sheep and hogs filed on record in the county records between the years 1837 and 1845:

John Consaul's mark is a square crop off the right ear and a round hole in the left ear.

Francis W. Jennison's mark is a crop off the right ear and a slit in the left ear.

John Lamb's mark is a slit in both ears.

Joseph Miller's mark is a swallow fork off the right ear and a square crop off the left ear.

Leonard Whitmore's mark is a square crop off the left ear and a swallow fork off the right.

Aaron B. Ryno's mark is a crop off left ear.

Geo. D. Treat's mark is a swallow fork in right ear.

Gabriel Crane's mark is a square crop off both ears.

Oliver Stevens' mark is a square crop off right ear.

Hiram Brown's mark is a hole in each ear.

John Fassett's mark is a square crop off left ear.

John Prentice's mark is a half-penny under the right ear.

Wm. Prentice's mark is a swallow fork in the right and left ear.

Frederick Prentice's mark is a half-penny under the right ear.

Nathan Gardner's mark is a crop off the right ear and a slit in the left.

Joseph Whelpley's mark is a square crop off the left ear and a slit in the right ear.

John Bunce's mark is a half-penny on each side of the right ear. One on the upper and the other on the lower side of the ear.

Geo. Miner's mark is a swallow fork in the left ear and a half-penny under same.

Francis Godi's mark is a swallow fork in the right ear and a square crop off the left ear.

Luther Whitmore's mark is a square crop off the right ear and a half-penny under the same.

The following is a list of persons liable to military duty in Oregon Township for the year 1845:

Wm. W. Consaul, Asa Maddocks, Josiah Lutman, Wm. McCune, Luther Whitmore, Thomas Bowers, Austin Bunce, Chester Faie, Frederick Prentice, Geo. Russell, Erastus Standard, Waters Whitmore, Richard Eggleston, Bradford Barlow, Francis W. Jennison, Geo.

Lutman, Clem. Baxter, John Saulsbury, Harrison
Waidman, Joseph Miller.

ELIJAH J. WOODRUFF,
Assessor.

I certify that the above is a true copy of a list of
persons liable to military duty, in Oregon Township,
presented to me by the assessor of the above township
for the year 1845.

ASA. W. MADDOCKS,
Clerk.

EARLY RELIGIOUS WORK.

THE following on the early religious work in this part of the Maumee valley is taken from Munsell & Co.'s History of Toledo and Lucas County:

Protestant missionary work in the Maumee valley was inaugurated in 1802, when Rev. D. Bacon, under the auspices of the Connecticut Missionary Society, visited the West. April 29, of that year, he left Detroit with two companions in a canoe for the Maumee River. Upon arrival at the mouth of the river, he found most of the chiefs drunk at a trading post above, and concluded to pass on to Fort Miami. The next day he returned to the mouth of the river, where most of the chiefs were yet drunk, although Little Otter, the head chief, was in a better condition, to whom his mission was made known, when he replied in friendly terms, promising that at an early date Mr. Bacon should have an hearing with the tribe. On the 14th of May Mr. Bacon finally got a hearing by the Indians at the mouth of the river, when he laid before them the object of his visit. In reply to Mr. Bacon's address, which was quite lengthy, and which he got the Indians to listen to patiently, by supplying them with smoking tobacco, he says:

"They assembled on the grass the next day about

12 o'clock, and sent for me. Little Otter was well enough to attend and he delivered me the following speech:

"Brother, we listened to you yesterday, and heard all you had to say to us. Since that we have been thinking of what you said to us, and have been talking it over among ourselves and have made up our minds. Now, Brother, if you will listen to us, we will give you an answer. But it is our way to be very short. Our white brothers, when they make speeches, are very lengthy. They read and write so much that they get in a great many little things. But it is not so with our red brothers. When we go on any great business, and have any great things to say, we say them in a few words. Brother, we understand that you are sent out here by the Great Spirit, and his good people who live in one of the sixteen Fires. Brother, we believe that you have not come alone, or of your own accord, but that you are sent out here, as you say, by the Great Spirit, and by some of his great black gowns and great men who make the laws, and we thank those great fathers for being so kind to us. Brother, we like what you have said to us. We know that it is all true and all very good. When you was talking, you kept looking up, and said a great deal to us about the Great Spirit. We believe that there is a Great Spirit, who has made the world, the sun, the moon, the stars, the ground, the water, the trees, and all the men, creatures and things that are in the world. Brother, we understand that you have come to teach us and our children how to worship the Great Spirit, and what we must do to please Him and be happy in this world and

in the world to come. We understand that you want us to raise plenty of corn and wheat, horses and cattle; and all the other things and creatures that you raise; and that you want us to live like the people that wear hats. And we believe that you and our great fathers that sent you, wish to do us all the good you can; that you want to make us happy, not only here, but in the world to come. Brother, we know that you spoke true when you told us that our game was growing scarce, and that it would soon be so that we could not live by hunting as we used to. We feel very poor, and we do not know how we are going to live or what we shall do. Now, brother, if you and your great black gowns and chiefs want to help us and make us happy, why don't you stop your people from settling so near us? If you would do this we might have game enough and do very well. Brother, we know that it is all true what you say to us about the stuff which the white people make which we like so well. We know that it makes us foolish and quarrelsome, and poor, and that it destroys us, and greatly diminishes our number; that we used to be much happier before it came among us, and that it would be much better for us to be entirely without it. You do know how to make it; Indians don't know how to make it and have nothing to make it of. If your people did not make it and bring it to us we would not have it. And if we did not see it we would not care anything about it; but when we get a taste of it we love it so well we do not know how to stop drinking. Brother, since it is so, why do you not stop your people from bringing it among us? If you would do this, then perhaps you might get us to come and live together in

one village, so that you might have an opportunity to instruct us and do us good. But until this liquor is stopped, we shall quarrel so among ourselves when we get it, that we cannot, many of us, live together in the same village, and you will not be able to do anything with us. Brother, what you have said to us is all true, but we would not wish to steal the good words or keep them to ourselves. We understand that you was sent out to travel around and visit the Indians in order to find out their minds respecting this business. You have seen but a few Indians yet. There are a great many that live away back of us. If you was to go and see them all, it would take you two or three years. We think you had better go and talk with them all, and see what they think of it; and if they will agree to have black gowns we will agree to have one too. This is all the red brothers have to say to you."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Under the administration of Bishop Purcell, priests made irregular visits to the Maumee Valley for special work. Among these are named Fathers McNamee and Howard. As near as can be now ascertained, the first definite steps toward the permanent work by that church, at this point, were taken by Father Armeadeus Rappe, in 1841. That gentleman had spent the first years of his priesthood in France and at the head of an important institution in that country. He came to the United States and reached Cincinnati the latter part of 1840, when he was sent to Chillicothe to learn English of Marshall Anderson. In '41 he was sent to To-

ledo. His parish limits extended from Toledo to the Indiana state line, and as far south as Allen county. Father Rappe was alone in his labors for five years, when his excessive labors were shared by Father Louis Goesbriand. Upon the arrival of Father Rappe, a parish was organized and named St. Francis de Sales. The early records are missing. The first found is that of the Baptism by Father Rappe, October 31, 1841, of James, son of Thomas David and Catherine Cumerdord, David and Mary Ann Borien acting as sponsors. He continued to say mass regularly at Toledo and Maumee on Sundays, and on week days at Providence, Defiance, Popular Ridge, and occasionally at Fremont and La Prairie. In January, 1847, the City Council voted to Rev. Armedeus Rappe the sum of \$50, for ringing the city bell during the year 1846. In 1847 the diocese of Cleveland was formed, and Father Rappe was consecrated as its bishop, at Cincinnati, October 10, 1847. Father De Goesbriand remained in charge of the Toledo parish.

EARLY LAND SALES.

THE following transfers of real estate on the East Side are taken from Munsell's History of the City of Toledo and Lucas County:

The earliest record of such sales is the deed of Au-to-kee, an Ottawa chief, and son of Fishquagun, another chief of the same. The sale was made in Aug. 1835, to Jas. W. Knaggs, and consisted of 125 acres, being the west of the grantor's tract, on the south side of the river near the mouth. On the same day Au-to-kee, for \$1,000, sold to Geo. B. Knaggs and R. A. Forsyth, the property known as Presque Isle, constituting the remaining portion of grantor's reservation, and containing 81 acres.

Nov. 18, 1835, Jacques Navarre, Francis Navarre, Peter Navarre and Antoine Navarre, of the Indian reservation, at the mouth of the Maumee river, for \$800, sold to Geo. B. Knaggs 60 acres of land, bounded on the east by Duck creek, on the north by Maumee river and the line run by Ambrose Rice, surveyor, the same having been granted to the Navarres by the treaty of 1833.

Nov. 18, 1835, Jas. W. Knaggs sold to Daniel Chase 258½ acres of the reservation of the Navarres for \$5,000, the same day Knaggs and Forsyth sold Presque Isle to

Daniel Chase for \$3,000, being the same tract purchased from Au-to-kee, June 3, 1835, for \$1,000.

Aug. 3, 1835, Geo. B. Knaggs, for \$12,800, sold to Daniel Chase 160 acres, granted by the treaty of 1833, to Wasaon, an Ottawa Indian; 80 acres granted by the same treaty to Joseph Cavalier Rengard, and next to a tract assigned to Cheroo, an Indian chief; and 100 acres granted to the Navarres by treaty of 1833; making 340 acres, the price averaging \$37.88 per acre, against about \$13 per acre paid for the land a few weeks previously.

Aug. 3, 1835, B. S. Hollister sold to Daniel Chase, for \$1,600, a tract of land known as the Cheroo reservation, on Little creek, or McCarthy's village, at the mouth of the Maumee river, being the same reserved to Cheroo, principal chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians.

THE INDIANS.

THE Indians living in the Maumee Valley at the time of its first settlement were chiefly Ottawas. In the winter they spread out in small parties and lived by hunting, but in the summer they collected at the mouth of the river in large numbers. The Indian population of the valley in 1800, was estimated at 8,000. In the spring the squaws made maple sugar, and during the summer raised corn and beans, while the men fished and loafed around. The severe defeats and the destruction of their villages which they had experienced at the hands of Wayne in the latter part of the eighteenth century, coupled with their defeats when allies of the British during the wars of 1812-15, had subdued them to such an extent that the early white settlers experienced no trouble at their hands, and those living now, who had dealings with them, speak of them in the highest terms.

When the first white settlement was established in 1807, near Presque Isle, there was a village of Ottawa Indians there which had been in existence since 1763, and the widow of Chief Pontiac, with her son, Kantuckeegun, and her grandson, Ottussa, lived there at

that time. Chief Meshkeema, a prominent orator and a cousin of Ottusa, lived on the opposite side of the river.

The Ottawas were removed to their location west of the Mississippi in 1833, and the remnant which remained in this section for some time afterwards, and who became Christianized, took up their residence on Walpole Island, above Detroit on that river, under a missionary named Jamison, where some of them are still living with their descendants.

Mrs. Olive Jenison-Howland, daughter of Victor Jenison and widow of the pioneer preacher, Ezra Howland, now living with her granddaughter, Mrs. W. Murray, on Third street, is in her 80th year. When Victor Jenison settled in the valley, one mile above Perrysburg, in 1818, Mrs. Howland was 3 years old. She received her early education at an Indian mission school above Perrysburg, under the charge of a Mr. Van Tassel, and supported by the Presbyterians. Being in such close connection with the Indian children, at an early age, she acquired full command of the Ottawa, or Algonquin language, and on a visit of some of the older Indians from Walpole Island, which they made to East Toledo a few years ago, to gaze once more on their old hunting ground, they called on her and the conversation was carried on in the Ottawa tongue. At this time she had not used the language for some years, but she experienced no difficulty in speaking or understanding it. In speaking of the Indians Mrs. Howland says:

"My father's family was very intimate with them, especially Au-to-kee, the Ottawa chief at Presque Isle, who, upon his marriage, spent one night on his honey-

moon tour at my father's house. The room which served as a bridal chamber was on the ground floor, partitioned off with rough boards, and shortly after their retiring for the night, we heard considerable laughter and noise coming from their room. We children, through curiosity, peeped through the cracks and saw Au-to-kee running around the room with his bride on his shoulders, and she was laughing like a child.) In the summer the squaws brought us berries in exchange for salt, bread or meal, and in the winter they brought game and venison. One day three strange Indians came with a saddle of deer and wanted to trade it for bread. Mother offered them a large loaf which she had baked in a "Dutch oven." They took the bread in their hands to weigh it, and not being satisfied they threw it on the floor and went away. That day and night father and the men folks were away, and as night came, mother felt uneasy. We had no locks on our doors in those days, only latches, with the string hanging out, but the door opened opposite a large stone fire-place, and between the fire-place and the door was a ladder used as a stairs. When night fell and we retired, mother braced the ladder against the fire-place and the door, and it was not long before the Indians returned and tried to get in. We had weighted the ladder down with a large "back-log" so that it would not slip, and the Indians finally gave it up and slept in the barn. When father was at home we often had the floor covered with Indians stopping for the night. During the 40's and 50's the Indians frequently came here from Walpole Island to procure white ash to make baskets. They would take a small white ash, cut it up in the

lengths they wanted their strips, and then pound it with a heavy club, and the wood separating at the grain, would peal off like an onion. If an Indian wished to make an appointment for a certain part of the day, he would point to that portion of the sky at which the sun would be at that time, and the comparison between their time and the clock would be very close. Indian names are always significant of some meaning. For instance, father's house was on a bend on the river, and when standing on the trail at one end of the bend, the house was midway and on a direct line with the trail at the other end, so the Indians gave our family the name of Pem-a-che-sing, which means, sight on a gun. Many years after I left home I met an old squaw who said she knew me, that I was a Pemachesnoose, which meant a young Pemachesing. For many years I corresponded with some of the Indians at Walpole Island."

Mrs. Howland's mental faculties are still bright and active, and the fadeless charm of past beauty is still reflected upon her face to-day, though time has silvered her hair and left his trace upon her features.

Mr. Elijah J. Woodruff, now living at the corner of Starr and Euclid avenues, was very intimate with the Indians, and says: "I always found the Indians very honest in their dealings. The squaws were a nuisance by their begging, but they never stole anything. In my old log house, on cold winter nights I have had the floor so covered with Indians that some of them were sleeping under my bed, and the next day the house would need a good fumigation to rid it of the stench they left. One bitter cold night I heard a noise at my

door, and on opening it saw a strange Indian with a squaw and pair of twins about six months old. I asked them in and the Indian was going to lead his pony in, but I told him he would have to leave his pony outside, and he did so. The babies were very cold and the woman sat them down on the warm hearth, raked out some hot ashes, being careful to separate the hot coals, then she put the babies' hands on the warm bricks and covered them with the ashes to warm them. We gave the Indians food, and the babies were soon playing about on the floor quite contented."

The following shows the ingenuousness of the Indian: One winter a farmer who had some cider of an excellent quality, had invited an Indian to partake of a glass. The Indian liked the cider so well that he came every day to beg it, until the farmer, hoping to get rid of him, told him one day that he would give him no more cider unless he carried it away in a basket, and that if he would bring a basket he would fill it for him. The Indian did not put in an appearance for several days, but when he came he had a large basket thickly covered with ice. By repeatedly dipping the basket in water and letting it freeze he had a basket that made sad havoc with the farmer's cider barrel.)

HUNTING AND GAME.

THE southern shore of Lake Erie and the Maumee valley was a prolific hunting ground of the Indians, and the scene of many a hotly contested battle for possession. The early pioneers experienced little trouble from bears or panthers destroying their stock. This was probably owing to the fact that the land was low and swampy and not suited to these animals, and also to the large Indian population which made the mouth of the river its headquarters. It is estimated that in 1817 the Indian population north of Maumee numbered 8,000, chiefly Ottawas. The absence of any large number of bears or panthers in Oregon township must have been owing to these conditions, as parts of Fulton county, thirty or thirty-five miles west of here, was overrun with bears and panthers up to 1850. It was only occasionally that a bear or panther found its way into Oregon township, and that during the 30's and 40's.

The only panther that was killed of which any authenticated record exists, was killed in 1836 or 1837. James Navarre had adopted an Indian boy, who, when about twenty years of age, discovered the trail of this panther and tracked it to a hollow log. The Indian boy stopped up the end of the log and went home for

help. James and Anthony Navarre returned with the Indian. They chopped a hole in the log, and when the panther put out its head Anthony Navarre shot it. This was on section 29 or 30. A year or so after this, Robert Navarre, sr., the scout, killed a large bear in the same vicinity, and an Indian who saw the bear expressed great surprise at a bear being killed in that locality.)

Robert Navarre says he has known his father to kill twenty-one deer in one week ; they selling the saddles in Toledo for five shillings a pair. Mr. Navarre has killed a large number of deer in the township, and has seen packs of wolves numbering 300, and flocks of wild turkeys that would cover an acre.

(The early settlers did not pen their hogs, but allowed them to run wild in the woods. They bred very fast, and in a few years became really wild, and, to a certain extent, dangerous. It was a frequent occurrence for parties out after coon, at night, to run across an old sow with a litter of young pigs ; when the sow would make short work of the dogs and tree the hunters. It often happened that a hunter would meet a drove of them in the woods, and, shooting, would wound one, and the hunter's only safety would be in getting in a good-sized tree, as they would soon root up a small tree. If the treed hunter would drop some part of his clothing, a hat or a coat, they would tear it to pieces and go away satisfied.)

In 1842 a bear killed and ate a young steer belonging to Jerome Smith, who was then living in the vicinity of where the corner of Sixth street and Starr avenue now is. The next day Elijah J. Woodruff and his

hired man made a bear trap and set it in the vicinity of Euclid and Greenwood avenues, but the bear was never heard of again.

Red deer were very plentiful up to the '70s. Small game, such as turkeys, geese, ducks and quail, were so abundant in the early history of the township that quail sold for 12 cents per dozen, and turkeys and geese at 30 cents per dozen.

Judge Potter killed a large number of deer in the township, and one day killed three wild cats in the swale.

Mr. Luther Whitmore built a dock up the river, in what is now Southeast Toledo, and sold cordwood to the steamboats running out of Maumee and Perrysburg. One morning, when in the woods on his farm, loading his sleigh with cordwood, he noticed a fine buck a short distance off; having his rifle with him, he left his sleigh, and under cover of a large oak, he drew a line on the buck and dropped him. He finished loading his sleigh and made the trip to the dock with the wood, and on returning saw another deer almost in the same spot. He left the sleigh, and, under cover of the same tree, bagged the second one, and returned with the load of wood, the two deers dragging behind, in time for dinner.

Mr. Luther Whitmore and Mr. Keeler started one morning in the early '40s, by the old Indian trail, for Jamestown, a settlement on the bay shore, and saw a pack of 150 or 200 wolves. The wolves did not offer to molest them.

Mr. Elijah J. Woodruff, one of the oldest pioneers on this side of the river, while not much of a hunter,

has one deer to his credit. On being asked if he had shot many deer, he said : "No ; the only deer I ever shot I caught it by the tail, in the river, and drowned it. This was in the '50s. One morning my hired man and myself saw a deer enter the river and we followed with a canoe. I had heard the Indians and French hunters often tell how to catch a deer in the water. They catch them by the tail and just raise them up enough so that the head will go under water. If you raised the hind part any higher the deer would be liable to kick the boat to pieces."

In 1869 Levi Duseau shot a fine deer in the river opposite to the foot of Oak street. The five-pronged antlers of this deer now decorate the residence of S. C. Rogers.

Mr. Moses Dowell came to East Toledo at the close of the war, and shot many deer in East Toledo, also a few wild cats, one weighing 33 pounds. Mr. Dowell shot two deer in the township in the winter of 1873. When Mr. Dowell was a boy he lived 33 miles west of here, in Fulton county. In speaking of hunting and game in that county, in 1851, he says : "We did not hunt deer in those days. When we ran short of meat we went out and shot a deer, and if any one saw a dog chasing a deer they would shoot the dog as quick as if he was chasing sheep. Herds of fifty to sixty deer were common, and in the winter, when the snow was deep and food was scarce in the woods, I have seen a dozen deer at a time in my father's barn yard, eating the corn fodder, and we would have to drive them away. Bears and wolves were plentiful, too, and we built high log pens to protect our stock at night. I remember about

this time, 1851, I was a boy ten years old, my mother went on horse-back to visit a friend of hers nine miles away. As evening drew on and she did not return, father began to feel uneasy and was about to start after her when we heard a woman's voice cry out in the distance. Father and my brother John, older than myself, took their rifles, which were hanging on pegs on the wall, and had just got out of the house when they heard mother scream and the horse coming on a gallop. The house and barn were fenced in with a high rail fence, and the horse was coming up a road back of, and hid by, the barn. Soon the horse came around the turn and cleared the bars at a leap, closely followed by a panther. Father shot the panther, which measured nine feet from nose to tip of tail, as it was leaping the bars. The horse was white with foam, and mother said the panther had chased her a mile and a half."

Probably the largest haul of fish ever taken out of Maumee bay, or Lake Erie, was made by Mr. Robert Navarre, the veteran range light keeper of Ironville. This haul was made in March, 1858, and was made with an eighty-rod seine. The three hauls resulted as follows: first, 50 barrels; second, 42 barrels; and third, 22 barrels, 114 barrels in all, weighing 250 pounds to the barrel. This was over 14 tons of fish, which were selling for 3 cents per pound, netting Mr. Navarre \$950.

SNAKES.

IN the early history of East Toledo, what is now the Sixth ward, was an island, oval-shaped, formed by the river and the "swale." The swale starts from the river above Southeast Toledo and empties into it below Ironville. Before a large ditch was dredged through, this swale was covered with water the year round. The freshets would fill it in the spring and the beaver dams that crossed it and the fallen trees would prevent the free flow of the water in the river. In the spring this swale was a favorite spawning ground for fish, and many large muscalonge and pike were speared in it. In the summer the swale and its banks were infested with snakes, principally the black water snake.

Mr. Elias Fassett says that a man named Sam Pitcher was chased 100 yards on the Woodville road near this swale by a blue racer; that Mr. Pitcher jumped over a fence and picking up a stick, struck the snake and held it until Mr. Fassett, who was near, could kill it.

Mr. Fassett also states that one day in the spring while plowing with a yoke of oxen, his foot sank in a deep hole, and on pulling it out five large blue racers followed it. He had stepped in a nest of them. He went to the house and got his gun and shot four of

them. At another time while plowing, a blue racer bit one of his oxen on the nose, and the wound did not heal till three years afterward.

Charles Whitmore killed a blue racer which measured six feet in length.

The writer remembers seeing Henry Birkenhauer shooting snakes with a shot gun in the marsh in front of his bakery on Cherry street in 1873.

Aaron B. Ryno, one of the first pioneers of the township, lived in a log house near to the corner of what is now Spring Grove and Navarre avenues, on the west bank of the swale. On awaking one morning he saw in the dim light what he thought was a hitching strap laying on the floor, but as it became lighter he saw that it was a large black snake. He reached over to the wall, seized his rifle and shot the snake's head off without leaving the bed.

When the track was relaid on the Ironville railroad, a road built by the Manhatten Iron Co. to supply their blast furnace with wood, a large number of snakes were killed. At one point on the road termed "Cape Horn," the snakes when killed were thrown in heaps, one of which numbered 130 snakes.

Copperheads were rare in this part of the valley, the only one on record, being caught in a nail keg at "Cape Horn," by Erastus Large, now living on Grand street.

Francis Navarre, now dead, while dragging on what is now Joe Metzger's farm, was attacked by a blue racer which wound itself around his body, and a man working in the field had to cut it off with a knife. The snake bit him in several places, but no bad result followed.

PIONEERS.

THE following named persons, now living, resided in Oregon township during the latter part of the '30s: Elijah J. Woodruff, Asa W. Maddocks, Elias Fassett, Luther Whitmore, Jr., Mrs. Waters Whitmore, Mrs. Wm. Consaul, Jason Consaul, Mrs. Olive Jennison-Howland, Luther M. Denman, Sarah J. Denman, Peter Momany, Xavier, James, Peter and Daniel Navarre, Mrs. Mary Berry, Mrs. A. E. Ensign, and Mrs. Catharine Hill.

Prominent among those who lived in this vicinity and moved here at a later date are Mrs. Harriet Jennison Gunn and Mr. Ralph Jennison. Both were born and raised on the bank of the river, a mile this side of Perrysburg. Mrs. Gunn was born in 1821 and Mr. Jennison, in 1827, and both have lived here continuously for more than forty years.

Capt. Henry Majo, now living on Russel street, first sailed into Toledo on the schooner Cleopatra in the summer of 1833, and sailed in this port continuously until in the '50s when he made his permanent home here. Captain Majo has long passed his allotted three score and ten, and at present enjoys very good health.

Mr. Asa W. Maddocks came to Toledo in 1831, at

the age of 10 years, and served his apprenticeship as a compositor on the Toledo Gazette in 1834. In 1842 Mr. Maddocks went to Adrian where he established the Michigan Whig, which he published until 1844, when he came to this side of the river. He remained here until the gold craze broke out in California, when he made the trip overland to that state by means of horses, oxen and a prairie schooner. The salubrious climate and the fruitful gold fields of that state were not sufficient to win him from the Maumee, and he returned and entered the nursery business on this side of the river, where he has since remained. Mr. Maddocks filled many offices of trust in the early days of the township, and is now the oldest printer and publisher in Northwestern Ohio.

Mr. Elijah J. Woodruff was born in Watertown, Conn.; in 1802. He first came to Toledo in 1833, later in '36 and settled on the East Side in 1837. The early years of Mr. Woodruff's life were spent as a timber contractor and farmer. He built his present residence, corner of Starr and Euclid avenues, in 1852. He was the first postmaster on this side of the river, being appointed when the town was named Utah, was for many years justice of the peace, and has filled many offices in the gift of the township, being especially interested in the early school work of the township. Mr. Woodruff enjoys good health and his memory and mental faculties are exceptionally good.

Mr. Robert C. Navarre moved from Monroe to Presque Isle in 1840. His early life was spent in farming, hunting and acting as agent for fur buyers. On the breaking out of the war Mr. Navarre enlisted

in the 100th Ohio, served three years and was twice severely wounded. In 1868 he was appointed keeper of the light station at the mouth of the Maumee, which position he holds at present.

Mr. J. C. Messer was born in Greenfield, Pa., in 1834, and in 1844 came with his father to Oregon township, where they remained two years; they then moved on the Stickney farm in the First ward where they remained two years, and then returned to this side of the river. In 1858 Mr. Messer purchased his present farm in Oregon township. On the breaking out of the war Mr. Messer went out with Co. A, 130 O. V. I., as second lieutenant and returned as Captain. He filled the township office of assessor for four years, that of clerk nine years, and as treasurer for six years, and has represented this district in Ohio General Assembly two terms. Mr. Messer is an active member of and has held office in the Lucas county Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. He is at present a director and president of the East Side Bank.

Capt. Milton T. Huntly came to this side of the river in 1849. Mr. Huntley's entire life has almost all been connected with marine matters. He was prominent among those who at different times operated the ferry. In 1850 he built the Jenny Lind, a trading schooner, and in 1864 the William Hewitt, the tugs Ensign, Isaac Newton, Andrews, Davis, and the first steel tug, the Carrington, and in 1881 the Coulton. Mr. Huntly is one of the directors and past president of the East Side Bank. In 1890 he was elected as member of the Board of Water Works and served one term.

Louis Metzger came to the East Side in the fall of 1894, and was a clerk in Mr. Plumey's grocery store on Front street. At an early age he became one of the proprietors, the firm being Plumey & Metzger, and continued as such till Mr. Plumey's death. Mr. Metzger continued the business, general groceries, where he is at present in business, 520 Front street, near Main. He has been a life-long Democrat, having represented the Sixth ward as police commissioner three terms, dating from 1876, and although tendered other nominations of credit and responsibility by his party, he has invariably declined them, preferring to give his attention to his business.

Mr. Henry Hinkley came to the East Side during the forties, and engaged in farming in Southeast Toledo, which he continued up to 1892, when he sold his farm and retired on his income.

Capt. A. Romeyn Rogers settled in what is now the Sixth ward in 1850. For a number of years he operated a planing mill, sash, door and blind factory on Front street, near the foot of Oak. He served one term as justice of the peace, and for fifteen years served as gauger in the revenue service. Mr. Rogers was one of the six volunteers from this ward who, in 1861, enlisted for three months, after which he served three years in the fourteenth Ohio, and then served as captain of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery till mustered out.

THE CHOLERA.

PREVIOUS to the great cholera plague of 1854, which swept with great destruction of life over all the lake cities, there were occasional cases of cholera as far back as 1830. In 1849 one death occurred in the Maumee valley, and in 1852 Michael Horton died of cholera on the Charles Coy farm. The plague of 1854 was brought to Toledo the latter part of June by the passenger steamers plying between Toledo and Buffalo. About this time one of these steamers landed at the Peckham & Berdan warehouse, at the foot of Lagrange street. Most of the emigrants went ashore, built bonfires, and camped on the bank for the night, during which one of their number died of cholera.

On Saturday, July 1, the good people of Utah made great preparations for a picnic, to be held on the following Fourth, in a grove then opposite to the residence of E. J. Woodruff. The women baked pies and cakes, boiled hams, and prepared all the "fixin's" that go with a first-class country picnic, where all are invited, rich and poor, and nothing spared that would be conducive to enjoyment and a general good time. These good things were stored up-stairs in Mr. Woodruff's house, so there would be no hitch in the arrangements

on the morning of the Fourth. Long tables were built under the old oaks ; swings were put up for the children ; in lieu of a cannon, anvils were borrowed from the blacksmith, and all preparations made for a grand jollification.

The morning of the Fourth dawned clear and bright, but the grove was deserted, the swings swung listlessly in the morning breeze, the long row of tables under the shade of the oaks were bare, and the good things they were built to hold were lying untouched in Mr. Woodruff's then deserted house. The reason of all this was that during the night of the 2d, and the day and night of the 3d, twenty-seven people of that part of Oregon township which was called Utah had been swept away by the plague, and a large number had sought safety in flight. The plague lasted with more or less severity for two months. In some cases the "dead were left to bury the dead," and relatives, unaided by a helping hand or a sympathizing friend, dug the grave and carried their loved one to it.

Tradition hath it that the first man who died of cholera in Utah was a German named Blume. He died at the corner of Oak and Front streets. Sunday morning, July 2, Victor Plumey died, and was buried on the same afternoon in the Lagrange street cemetery. Louis Metzger, Celestian Plumey, Nelson and Bradley Smith attended Mr. Plumey's funeral, and while riding to the cemetery Nelson Smith made the remark that "Poor Vic is gone ; I wonder which of us will go next ;" and at 8 o'clock Monday morning Mr. L. Metzger buried Nelson Smith and Victor Plumey's wife, Clarissa, (they dying fifteen minutes apart,) under an apple tree near

the corner of Oak street and Starr avenue. Mr. Metzger left the place the same day. There were many people buried under this apple tree, which still stands there on the bank of the ravine, about 100 feet from Starr avenue and 200 feet from Oak street, a favorite playground of the children from the school near by. Twelve graves are plainly visible at the present time. It is thought that about thirty people were buried here, some having since been removed to cemeteries across the river. Michael Sullivan, now living on Woodville street, helped to bury quite a number under this tree, and Richard Lennox, now passed away, performed the kind act of wheeling a cobbler, who kept a little shop on Oak street, to this place and laid him under the sod. Here two emigrants were laid side by side; names unknown. At one time there were a few tomb-stones that marked some of the graves, but they in time were broken in pieces and the school children carried them away to make playhouses.

Of those who fled from the plague was one party composed of Michael Sullivan and wife, James Crow and wife, James McCarthy and wife, Mrs. Finn, widow, and three children. Of the experiences of their flight Mr. Sullivan says: "We got a couple of wagons and packed up what goods we could and started for Perrysburg. The same night we reached that place and were ordered out by the officers because we came from Toledo, and they were afraid of the cholera. From Perrysburg we went to Maumee, and met the same fate there. Then we went to Miami, and were driven away from that place. Finally we found an old log house in a meadow, that had been used as a sheep pen. We

gathered some fresh hay from the meadow and covered the floor. The farmer told us that if we staid there all the men in the party must work two days a week in the hay field for the rent. At this place my wife was taken very sick with ague, and she was utterly discouraged. We staid at this place a few days ; my wife did not get any better, and she said that if she had to die she wanted to go back to Toledo and die among Christians. So we packed up and came back. The first day on our arrival here we took dinner with a friend on the West Side, and while at the table I heard a noise on the stairs, and, looking, I saw a man pulling the corpse of a man down stairs feet first, and his head bumped on all the steps as it came down. That night two people died in the next house." On being asked if he had the cholera, Mr. Sullivan replied : "I did not have it, though I felt the first symptoms, felt the cramp coming, and I drank a pint of whisky at one drink, and in about ten minutes I drank another pint, and then I took a brisk walk until I felt the whisky beginning to affect me. I went home and went to bed, and in the morning I felt first rate, and was never troubled afterwards. A neighbor of mine, Michael Handrin, went to dinner one noon and died almost instantly. The same day Michael Haley, Tom Ambrose and myself took the body over the river for burial, and both Haley and Ambrose died while on the West Side, not being able to reach their homes on the East Side."

Although the cholera cast a deep gloom over Toledo, there were, in some cases, humorous incidents, connected with it.

A certain avaricious undertaker on the West Side,

now dead, had a contract with the city to bury those who died of cholera who had no friends to take charge of the remains. To make his business more lucrative, it was his habit, when he arrived at the cemetery, to deposit the corpse in the naked earth and take the coffin back for a fresh victim. It so happened one day that he picked up a colored man on the street, apparently dead, put him in a coffin and took him to the cemetery, and there buried him minus the coffin, and, when he returned to the cemetery an hour or so afterwards with another corpse, the colored man was sitting on the fence and wanted to know the way back to town. When the colored man was picked up he was drunk, and the undertaker, by burying him minus the coffin saved his life.

At the time of the cholera of 1854, the population of what is now the Sixth ward, numbered about 175, and it is estimated that 75 perished by the plague in the ward and township. A number were strangers who died and were buried in the most convenient spot, and no record made of the death. The following list of names of those who died is compiled from the memory of those who lived in East Toledo at that time, and in many cases helped to bury them.

Francis Jermain, wife and three children; Nelson Smith; Francis Momany, wife and six children; Chas. Brown; Augustus Prentice; Michael Horton; Thomas Thatcher; four children of John L. Brown, Charles, Lorin, John and Mary; Mrs. Meyers; stranger found dead in street; James Shea; Culver family of three; Smith family of five; Robinson Messer and wife; John Messer; Daniel Coy; Austin Bunce and wife; Mrs. Peter

Heider; Mr Gillman, wife and daughter; John Phillips and wife; two emigrants, names unknown; carpenter on L. S. bridge, name unknown; Michael Handrin; Michael Haley; Tom Ambrose; Nangles family of six; James McLaughlin; shoe-maker, name, unknown; Thomas Hughes; Victor Plumey and wife; Ambrose Rogers; Francis Jerome and wife; Michael Rickley; a daughter of Orlando Phelps; a German, named Blume; Jacob Phillips and wife; Mathew Isley's wife; Edward Fryer; Mr. and Mrs. Ford; Mr. Meyer; a woman named Elk; Mr. and Mrs. Anthony and two children; Timothy Donahue, wife and four children.

Of the cholera on the Bay Shore at this time, Mr. Peter Momany gives the following account:

"The first death was my sister Sarah, wife of Francis Jerome, early on the morning of July 4th. My father, Anthony Sr., died at 11 o'clock A. M. same day. After my father's death my brother-in-law, Francis Jerome, came to my house with his six children, and they all died in less than one week; not one of that family was left, eight in all. On Monday, July 10, a little boy named Samuel Slaughterbalk, living with me, also died, and an old lady, Mrs. Shadwell, a nurse, living at Manhatten, was taken sick and died before she could get home. John Arquette and my brother, Anthony Jr., and his wife, died at Manhattan. All those named in this letter died or were taken sick at my house."

Mr. Momany is an old soldier of the late war and is now living on his farm on the Bay Shore. He says that is a period of his life that he will never forget.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

On July 13, 1837, the city council of Toledo passed an ordinance providing that no person should "use or keep any ferry boat for the purpose of transporting for him, any persons, horses, wagons, carriages, cattle or things commonly transported by ferry across the Maumee river from within the limits of the city of Toledo, without having first obtained a license for that purpose." Such license costing fifty cents.

The hours for ferrying being fixed from sunrise to sundown, and the charges established as follows: For each person, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for man and horse, 25 cents; for single vehicle, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for two horse or two ox wagon, 50 cents; for each additional horse or ox, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for each head of horned cattle, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for each head of sheep or hog, 3 cents.

The first ferries for transporting horses and wagons were large scows which were "polled" across. In 1851 these gave way to the horse ferry. The first steam ferry was operated by D. Y. Howell in 1861. This ferry, in various hands, was maintained until the construction of the Cherry street bridge in 1865.

Those prominently interested in owning and operating ferries were, Elijah J. Woodruff, Wm. Consaul, Capt. M. T. Huntley, Henry Hulce, Capt. I. T. Pheatt and D. Y. Howell. Prominent among the boats used

were the John Palmercy and the Last Chance. The ferry run from the foot of Oak and Front streets to the foot of Adams street.

Munsell & Co.'s "History of the City of Toledo and Lucas County," Clark Waggoner, editor, says; "March 29, 1859, a new ferry ordinance was passed fixing other terms for license and rates for ferriage as follows: For each dray, cart, lumber wagon, or other vehicle drawn by one horse, 10 cents; for each buggy or carriage drawn by one horse, 15 cents; and for each additional horse, 5 cents; for each animal rode or led, 10 cents; for horses or cattle in droves, 5 cents each; and for hogs and sheep in droves, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents each. School children on foot were charged 10 cents each per term; and discount was made in case of return on the same day of any vehicle or rider. Provision was made for an increase of 50 per cent. in ferriage, when the passage of the boat was made difficult by the presence of ice. During the winter season, and in the early spring it was often subjected to considerable interruption, sometimes from solid ice and sometimes from freshets. Such occasions were the cause of serious inconvenience from suspension of trade. This was specially felt, when wood, mainly supplied from the East Side, constituted almost the only fuel used in the city. At one time such interruption caused the price of hickory wood to go from \$5 to \$8 per cord in a few days. At that time wood was hauled in wagons from Michigan, a distance of 25 to 30 miles affording a handsome profit to dealers at that. Subsequently the loss of Cherry street bridge by ice might have caused even more serious inconvenience than ever but for the fact that meantime coal had

largely taken the place of wood as fuel, and dependence of the latter proportionally removed."

The first bridge crossing the river at Cherry street, was completed August, 1865. This bridge was built by a stock company and was a toll bridge, with the following rates of toll: For each person, 2 cents; one horse vehicle, 10 cents; two horse vehicle, 15 cents; two horse hacks or pleasure carriages, 25 cents; horses or cattle in droves, 5 cents per head; sheep and hogs, 1 cent per head; school children free.

About 1875 the city paid \$100,000 to the company for this bridge, and made it a free bridge. A year or so after its purchase by the city it became unsafe for travel and was rebuilt. The great flood of Saturday, Feb. 11, 1883, swept this bridge away, and a temporary bridge was built on piling with a pontoon draw, pending the construction of the present steel bridge. The temporary bridge was built by private capital and was a toll bridge.

Competition sometimes waxed rather warm between the different ferrymen, as the following incident will show: On July 3, 1854, Capt. M. T. Huntley made arrangements to give an excursion on the Fourth, on the John Palmercy, but on the morning of the 4th Mr. Huntley found his boat scuttled and sunk in the ferry slip. Mr. Huntley and his men were at work raising the boat when a man named Michael Murphy, who ran the opposing ferry, put in an appearance with his friends, and the preparations for a Fourth of July celebration were turned into a Donebrook Fair. A wood pile on the ferry dock played a prominent part in the fracas. Mr. J. C. Messer helped to carry Capt. Huntley

into Plumey's store, he having his left cheek bone broken and being unconscious. One of Murphy's friends, who ran into Plumey's store for an ax handle, was pulled pack in a basket of green peas and sat upon by Phillip Loop.

FOR^E POST.

ON THE call of President Lincoln, in 1861, for volunteers for three months, the following men enlisted in Co. A, 14th Ohio: A. R. Rogers, Geo. Griswold, Philo Town, James McFadden, I. G. Butterfield, and Arthur Collard. They served 120 days, and took part in the battles of Phillippi, Latural Hill four days, and Carrick's Ford, also numerous other skirmishes. They returned home without any of them receiving any injury, and later re-enlisted.

The population of the Sixth Ward at any period during the war cannot be ascertained, but at the congressional election of 1862, the total vote was 116. During the war the ward furnished sixty-one men, of whom eleven were killed in battle or died of wounds, as follows: Wm. H. Brown, Co. B, 27th Ohio, killed at Atlanta; Lieut. M. A. Brown, Co. E, 100th Ohio, killed at battle of Franklin; Chas. Sherwood, 3d O. C.; Arnold Waldeck, 1st Artillery; Joseph Young, 100th Ohio; Albert H. Huntley, 14th Ohio; James Orton, 3d O. C.; Thomas Moon, 14th Ohio; Hiram Craig, 67th Ohio; Edwin Carr, 3d O. C.; James Cavashere, 2d Ohio Heavy Art.; Capt. H. B. Ford, Co. B, 67th O. V. I.

Prominent among those who have left the city are Col. Horace N. Howland, 3d Ohio Cavalry, and Maj. O. M. Brown, 3d Ohio Cavalry.

Munsell & Co.'s History of Toledo and Lucas county has the following to say of the organization of Ford Post, No. 14:

This Post was organized under charter bearing date of January 21, 1867, with the following members:

Chas. L. Hurlburt, Augustus Brown, Frank P. Wilson, Michael Mulrooney, Joab Squire, F. J. Costack, Joseph A. Perry, Samuel McDonald, Arnold McMahon.

A second charter was issued August 26, 1878, with the following members, to-wit:

Frank P. Wilson, Norman Inman, N. L. Badger, L. Alonzo Brown, Joseph B. Jennings, Orson Sage, Joab Squire, George Scheets, John H. Mack, John McLain, Willis E. Clark.

The Post took its name from Captain Hyatt G. Ford, of Company B, 67th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had been for many years a prominent and respected citizen of East Toledo, where for some time he was engaged in the culture of fruit trees and shrubbery. He was one of the earliest volunteers in the Union Army, and was the first to be brought home to that vicinity as a victim of treason and wrong, he having been killed in the battle at Winchester, Virginia, March 16, 1862. Elijah Whitmore, of the same command, was first at Capt. Ford's side when he fell. The remains were placed in Willow Cemetery, near the present site of the Soldier's Monument.

In 1879, steps were taken to provide a suitable burying place for soldiers dying, when the Trustees of Oregon Township, at request of the Post, granted a very desirable lot in Willow Cemetery, which was properly laid out, sodded and otherwise improved. Subse-

quently, Trustees of the Township granted additional grounds in the cemetery, and also the matter of a soldier's monument was early proposed, and was prosecuted with such energy that the Post was permitted to unveil the monument on Decoration Day, 1882, which was an occasion of unsurpassed interest with the members of the Post, and a large assemblage of citizens present. The construction of the monument was prosecuted largely by the members of the Ford Post Monument Association, of which the following persons were the officers: President, Chas. A. Crane; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. Scheets; Executive committee, C. A. Crane, Thaddeus W. Taylor, Willis E. Clark, Joab Squire, Geo. Scheets.

The past commanders of Ford Post were as follows:
Under first Charter: Col. Arnold McMahon, Lieut. Horace Olds, Capt. A. Romeyn Rogers and Capt. Joab Squires. Under second charter: Joseph B. Jennings, Willis E. Clark, Capt. Joab Squire, Geo. E. Cool, J. H. Mack, W. R. Moses, G. White, E. E. Connor, D. W. McGinnis, J. D. Foster, T. Crofts, W.T. Ryan, O.W. Sage.

Following is the muster roll of Ford Post for 1894:

Applegate, Gilbert, Co. C, 14th O. V. V. I.
Allen, G. O., Co. B, 20th Mich. Inf.
Ault, Valentine H., Co. E, 1st O. L. Art.
Anson, Sidney, Co. D, 100th O. V. I.
Brown, L. A., Co. C, 3d O. V. V. C.
Brown, John, Co. C, 9th U. S. H. Art.
Blau, Matthias, Co. E, 36th Ill. V. I.
Bonno, John, Co. A, 183d O. V. I.
Butler, J. S., Co. K, 37th Ind. V. I.
Blandin, F. H., Co. G, 3d N. Y. L. Art.

- Bartley, G. A., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Bihm, Lewis, Co. I, 111th O. V. I.
Beltz, John, Jr., Co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
Barrett, Jas. L., Co. L, 1st Mich. Eng.
Bigelow, D. J., Co. A, 6th Mich. Cav.
Burgermeister, Michael, Co. I, 68th O. V. I.
Brand, Jacob, Co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Bitters, Chas., Co. K, 14th O. V. I.
Burnet, Louis, Co. B, 28th U. S. C. I.
Crofts, Thomas, Co. C, 3d O. V. V. C.
Cook; Henry, Co. C, 3d O. V. V. C.
Crawford, John S., Co. I, 13th N. Y. H. Art.
Clark, S. M., Co. C, 108th N. Y. V. I.
Crandall, B. M., Co. C, 3d O. V. V. C.
Crandall, S. O., Co. B, 15th Vt. V. I.
Cotant, Oscar, Co. E, 25th O. V. V. I.
Confer, Jacob, Co. B, 2d O. V. I.
Chamberlain, Wesley, Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Chilcote, J. H., Co. F, 116th Pa. V. I.
Crane, H. J., Co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
Cable, Henry, 5th N. Y. I. L. Art.
Crane, Jas. H., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Clark, Julius R., Co. B, 2d O. V. V. C.
Chamberlain, R. V., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Carr, Charles, Co. E, 1st Mo. Eng.
Dowell, Moses, Co. E, 86th O. V. I.
Deer, Byron, Co. F, 74th Ind. V. I.
Drewior, Noah L., Co. B, 14th O. V. V. I.
Danzy, John, Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Dahn, Fred, Co. E, 2d Ky. V. I.
Emery, Jas. H., Bug., 14th Mich. Bat.
Edmundson, Wm., Co. K, 2d Mich. V. C.

- Emch, Benedict, Co. I, 68th O. V. I.
Easton, Giles, Co. G, 189th O. V. I.
Fowler, G. F., Co. A, 183d O. V. I.
Frazier, Moses J., Co. C, 5th U. S. H. Art.
Flavin, Michael, Co. B, 48th Ind. V. I.
Fisher, A. W., Surg., 37th Pa. V. I.
Fountain, Absolom, Co. D, 17th U. S. Col. I.
Grahman, Henry, Co. C, 21st O. V. V. I.
Griffin, C. P., Co. C, 7th O. V. I.
Graham, J. J., Co. A, 164th O. V. I.
Grant, Alexander, Co. F, 48th Ind. V. I.
Hathaway, Harrison, Co. H, 14th O. V. V. I.
Hill, Clark W., Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. Art.
Harsch, Chas., Co. D, 5th N. Y. H. Art.
Householder, Alfred, Co. L, 2d O. H. Art.
Harsch, Fred, Co. B, 29th Ind. V. I.
Hale, W. C., Co. I, 7th Mich. Cav.
Harris, Wm. C., Co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Jennings, Jos. B., Co. A, 182d O. V. I.
Jaeger, Fred, Sur., 70th O. V. I.
Johnson, Alex, U. S. Navy.
Jefferson, Samuel, Co. B, 17th U. S. Col. I.
Johnson, Albert, Co. I, 14th U. S. Col. I.
Keenan, Jas., Co. D, 123d O. V. I.
Keeler, I. N., Co. B, 21st O. V. V. I.
Keefer, Eli, Co. B, 111th O. V. I.
Kelley, Edward, Co. B, 25th O. V. V. I.
Koehn, Frederick, Co. M, 10th O. V. C.
Lewis, Charles C., Co. K, 67th O. V. V. I.
Lynn, R. D., Co. D, 196th O. V. I.
Loop, Philip, Co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
Langendorf, Jacob, Co. A, 182d O. V. I.

- Lago, Wm. T., Co. A, 135th Pa. V. I.
Long, Martin, Co. D, 76th Pa. V. I.
Little, Chas. W., Co. C, 3d Vt. V. I.
Lorrens, Antoine, Co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
Laduke, John, Co. A, 183d O. V. I.
Mack, John H., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Moon, John W., Co. B, 14th O. V. V. I.
Miller, Bernhardt, Co. C, 3d O. V. V. C.
Mominy, Joseph, Co. A, 18th Mich. V. I.
McNitt, Thos. D., Co. I, 145th O. V. I.
Muchler, Alonzo, Co. B, 14th O. V. V. I.
Maginnis, D. W., Co. H, 67th O. V. V. I.
Miles, Wm., Co. A, U. S. C. H. A.
Messer, J. C., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Moon, Trayton, Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
McCready, C. C., Co. E, 24th N. Y. V. I.
Meyer, Nicholas, Co. F, 55th O. V. I.
Mominy, Peter, Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Miller, Peter, Sr., Co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
Martin, Robt. H., Co. E, 34th O. V. V. I.
Momenee, John, Co. C, 18th Mich. V. I.
Miller, Geo. J., Co. C, 3d O. V. V. C.
Navarre, Robt. C., Co. E, 100th O. V. I.
Nopper, Fred, Co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Navarre, Jas. P., Co. L, 2d O. H. Art.
Nichols, Jos. J., Co. D, 182d O. V. I.
Nichols, J. E., Co. K, 134th Ill. V. I.
Navarre, Lambert, Co. L, 2d O. H. Art.
Navarre, Toussant, Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Navarre, David, Co. H, 2d O. H. Art.
Navarre, Isadore, Co. D, 100th O. V. I.
Nichols, A. S., Co. G, 71st O. V. I.

- Newman, R. W. Co., C, 1st Mich. V. I.
Nellis, Wm., Co. B, 47th Ind. V. I.
Osterman, Phil., Co. C, 35th N. Y. H. Art.
Poirer, Wm., Co. B, 144th O. V. I.
Pool, John, Co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
Phillips, Jos., Co. F, 55th O. V. I.
Preston, E. T., Co. B, 5th Mass. V. C.
Perkins, Joseph, Co. I, 5th U. S. C. H. Art.—
Rohner, Casper, Co. D, 8th O. V. V. I.
Ryan, W. T., Co. B, 189th O. V. I.
Reid, Thos., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Robinson, Phil., Co. C, 2nd O. H. Art.
Reichard, Fred, Co. I, 67th O. V. V. I.
Riddle, C. L., Co. G, 1st O. L. Art.
Rideout, Isaac, Co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
Remley, George, Co. C, 54th Mass. V. I.
Rino, Charles, Co. E, 193d O. V. I.
Rideout, Thomas, Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Reinhart, J. A., Co. D, 182d O. V. I.
Ring, John, Co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
Roberts, Dennis, Co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
Sage, Orson W., Co. H, 111 O. V. I.
Scheets, George, Adj't. 21st O. V. V. I.
Skidmore, R. I., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
St. John, John, Co. D, 182d O. V. I.
Seaman, I. K., Co. I, 21st O. V. I.
Scott, M. J., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Sholer, Charles, Co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Squire, Julius, Co. E, 166th O. V. I.
Spencer, John, Co. C, 43d U. S. C. I.
Smith, Harry, Co. C, 24th Ill. V. I.
Shellis, Adam, Co. A, 100th O. V. I.

Soules, Alden E., Co. F, 9th Ill. V. C.
Snyder, John, Co. K, 65th N. Y. V. I.
Soncrant, Jos., Co. H, 55th O. V. I.
Smith, A. V., Co. C, 21st O. V. V. I.
Sterling, Henry, Co. B, 9th U. S. H. Art.
Spencer, Wm., Co. E, 102d Mich. V. I.
Shovar, Fred, Co. I, 177th O. V. I.
Shook, John H., Co. G, 124th O. V. I.
Shaffer, James, Co. K, 15th U. S. C. I.
Thorp, John, Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Veo, Peter, Co. K, 7th Mich. Cav.
Van Geison, Richard, Co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
Wilson, Frank P., Sur. 50th Pa. V. I.
Whitmore, Elijah, Co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
Williams, C. M., 21st O. V. L. Art.
Winchester, Eugene, U. S. Navy.
Warner, J. H., Co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
White, Geo. Co. A, 26th Mich. V. I.
Winchester, Chas., U. S. Navy.
Wagner, B. F., Co. I, 14th O. V. V. I.
Ward, J. E., Co. B, 12th Md. V. I.
Wynn, Samuel, Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Wadkins, John H., 16th U. S. C. I.
Warner, Elliott M., Co. B, 144th O. V. I.
Wynn, John L., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Winch, F. F., Co. C, 23d O. V. I.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

William Corlett, Post 107, Toledo, Dept. of Ohio.
Jos. C. Ward, Reno Post, Hagerstown, Dept. of Md.
John Peattie, Utica Department, New York.

ROLL OF HONOR.

(DECEASED.)

- Baker, Jacob, Co. A, 12th O. V. C.
Bauman, John, Co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Brown, John L., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Brown, Sylvester, Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Clark, W. E., Co. B, 14th O. V. V. I.
Cowdrick, Smith, Co. B, 38th O. V. I.
Elkins, Henry H., Co. G, 13th N. H. V. I.
Grove, William, Co. G, 111th O. V. I.
Hiher, Hugh, Co. I, 128th O. V. I.
Kynett, K. J., Co. F, 115th O. V. I.
Large, Erastus, Co. A, 68th O. V. I.
Leddy, Dennis, Co. B, 189th O. V. I.
McMahon, Arnold, Lt. Cl., 21st O. V. V. I.
Meany, William, Co. K, 12th New H. V. I.
Momonee, Paul, Co. C, 14th O. V. V. I.
Moon, Amos J., Co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Marshall, William, Co. B, 3d O. V. V. C.
McAllister, Daniel, U. S. Navy.
Nelson, James, Co. F, 55th Mass. V. I.
Owen, J. F., Co. B, 33d Ind. V. I.
Page, John M., Co. A, 61st N. Y. V. I.
Roe, J. McDermott, Lt. Cl., 189th O. V. I.
Richard, Allen, Co. E, 25th O. V. I.
Sampson, Caswell, Co. F, 55th Mass. V. I.
Squire, Joab, Co. H, 21st O. V. I.
Smith, Jack, Co. B, 3d U. S. Inf.
Snyder, Moses D., Co. C, 130th O. V. I.
Springstead, David, Co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
Soules, Wm., Co. F, 12th O. V. C.
Weaver, Orrin K., Co. K, 65th N. Y. V. V. I.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

Ford Post Ladies' Auxiliary Society was organized January 24, 1881, with the following officers: President, Mrs. John Thorp; Vice-President, Mrs. Dr. Squire; Secretary, Mrs. Ellen S. Clark; Treasurer, Mrs. John Mack. The following is the list of members for 1894:

Abbott, Jennie,	Momany, Anna,
Barrett, Flora,	Marks, Mary,
Clark, Ellen S.,	Mercer, Emma E.,
Cable, Louise,	McAllister, Lucinda,
Croft, Emma W.,	Peel, Louise,
Croft, Eva M.,	Reicard, Tracy,
Consaul, Cora T.,	Richards, Matilda,
Cook, Libbie.	Ryan, Aurelia,
Crane, Mary A.,	Roys, Angeline,
Davis, Sarah M.,	Rideout, Louise,
Dowell, Eliza,	Rideout, Julia,
Elkins, Eliza J.,	Rideout, Susanna,
Foster, Sarah,	Roe, Carrie McD.,
Fifield, Ellen J.,	Sage, Alice,
Harsch, Phœbe,	Snyder, Lizzie,
Harris, Elizabeth,	Schuller, Minnie,
Inman, Delia,	Thorp, Keziah H.
Jennings, Kate,	Tiplady, Susan,
Kynett, Caroline,	Tracy, Sarah,
Lynn, Mary A.,	Ward, Sarah E.,
Lamb, Mary,	Winchester, Mary,
Lamb, Angie,	Wachter, Clara F.,
Loop, Millie,	Williams, Elizabeth,
Messer, Marion,	Williams, Alta.

Meets first and third Thursdays of month, at G. A. R. Hall, Plumey Block.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

WHAT was known as the underground railway was a secret system for helping the fugitive slaves of the South to escape to Canada. Stations were established by the members of the society every ten miles or so from the Ohio river to the lake shore. At these points the fugitive slaves met friends who took them in, kept them in hiding in danger, fed them and directed them on their way to the next station. The main rendezvous on the lake shore was Sandusky. Here a regular boat was employed to take them over the lake to Canada. Toledo was not a direct station, but rather a branch, and when the fugitives were hard pressed by the officers at Sandusky, and missed the boat, they would come this way, and be passed from here to Monroe, along the lake shore to Detroit and there over the river to Canada. Prominent among the friends of this "line" in Utah at that time were Elijah J. Woodruff, Ezra Howland and Oliver M. Brown. At one time Mr. Woodruff handled twelve slaves, fed them and ferried them over the river to Stickney's Point, near Bush street, and saw them started safely for Monroe. Shortly after this, the fugitive slave bill passed, inflicting a fine of \$3,000 and two years to penal servi-

tude on any one convicted of harboring or aiding a slave to escape. This had the effect to greatly dampen the ardor of the members of the company. After this law went into effect, Mr. Woodruff took a fugitive from Oliver Brown and kept him hid in a thicket down the river, while his master, accompanied by the sheriff and deputy, were on this side of the river looking for him. Mr. Woodruff finally got this man through all right, and assisted in the escape of many more after that period. About 1838 a slave was overtaken at Detroit, where the man who took him made affidavit that the slave was the property of his father. Coming to Toledo he was stopped, and there was some trouble as to his right to take the slave. Here he made affidavit that the slave was his personal property. He was stopping at a hotel on Summit street, and the ladies over on that side, many of whom had never seen a slave, were anxious to see him. They got him in the kitchen of the hotel, where they disguised him in female apparel and turned him over to Jim Conlisk, who drove him in a sleigh to Monroe, from where he was taken over the border. The owner threatened to make trouble, and probably would have done so, but as he had perjured himself in taking oath in Detroit that the slave belonged to his father, and in Toledo that he was the owner, the matter was never brought into court.

UTAH.

Up to 1850, that portion of the East Side which is now the business center, was farm land. The first house, a log one, was built by Isaac B. Worden in 1826, on the river bank near Oak street. John T. Baldwin and Mr. Worden broke the first ground, three acres, for corn, in 1826. In 1830, the Potter farm, covering part of Potter's addition, the Bissell and Hicks farm, running from Oak street down below the rolling mill, were cultivated and had houses on them. In 1839, Mr. Elijah J. Woodruff took charge of the Bissell farm and held it until 1852, when he built his present residence at the corner of Euclid and Starr avenues. The first business operated was that of a saw mill on the river bank opposite Elm street, built by Thomas Bradberry in 1848, and afterwards owned by Hall and Brewer, and finally by David Smith, and operated by E. S. Messer, the father of J. C. Messer. The first store building on this side of the river was a small frame building built by Victor Plumey in the fall of 1849, on Front street, near the foot of Oak. In 1850, S. S. Curtis built a saw mill at the foot of Cherry street, also a dwelling house. Chas. Phillips built a store and dwelling during the same year. The first hotel was

built by Ambrose H. Rogers in 1851, on Front street, near Oak. Mr. Rogers conducted the business until his death by cholera in 1854, when it was taken by his widow, Mrs. Hannah Rogers, who conducted it until 1886, when it was closed. In 1851, Judge Potter was the Democratic member of congress from this district, and had a postoffice opened on this side of the river naming it Utah, for the reason he thought the people were fond of western names, from their naming their township Oregon. Elijah J. Woodruff was appointed postmaster, followed by James Raymer, who was succeeded in 1863 or 1864 by Mrs. Harriet Brown, who held the office until it was abolished for the adoption of the free delivery system.

During the year, 1850, Mr. Woodruff had a wheat field extending from Main street down to the rolling mill and back to the ravine, from which he harvested 1,675 bushels of wheat.

In 1853 Cherry street was laid out, but not turnpiked; the land in the vicinity of Main street was at this time covered with brush and stumps. Previous to this date the only recognized roads in this portion of the ward were the river road and the Woodville road. Oak street was surveyed during the same year.

In 1863 Mr. Asa W. Maddocks built his brick house on Starr avenue near Cherry street, where he now resides. This was the first brick house built in this portion of the ward.

In 1863 R. V. Boice built the first brick store, corner of Oak and Front streets. The second was that of George Sheets, in 1866, where he is now in business. Harry Rudd, in 1854, built a frame store on west side

of Front street, which for eight or ten years was the principal store on the East Side, containing the post-office, and operated at different times by Raymer & Skidmore, Ovid & Curtis, and Barney Lancto.

In 1873 the principal business houses in this locality were the above store, operated by Barney Lancto, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes ; Plumey & Metzger, Front street near Oak, groceries ; Henry Hulce, southeast corner of Cherry and Front, groceries ; Geo. Scheets, present location, dry goods ; Louis Consaul, Front street between Cherry and Main, groceries ; Cook Bros., northeast corner of Cherry and Front, drugs ; Henry Birkenhauer, present location, bakery ; Mr. Ashburner, corner of Cherry and Front, groceries ; Dennis Leddy, Cherry, between Front and First, meat market ; Ira Blandon, corner of Oak and First, groceries.

At this period the corner of Main and Front streets was a bluff, about twenty feet above the present grade, and was covered with small trees.

In 1873 Bridge street was surveyed and opened (name changed to Main, 1894), and graded by Louis Montville, who has done most of the grading on the East Side. Cherry street has been raised about seven feet, also parts of Front, First and Second streets.

Up to 1877, Cherry, from Front to First, and Front, from Main to Oak, were the principal business streets of the East Side, but since the opening of Main street they have gradually lost this prestige, though still good business streets.

The following were members of the East Toledo Lincoln and Johnson club, 1864: President, Alonzo Rogers; vice president, A. W. Maddocks; secretary, Jas.

Raymer; treasurer, John Thorp; John Quinn, Albert Royes, J. C. Messer, Alphonso Stratton and Thomas Wynn.

The following named gentlemen have represented the Sixth ward in the city council from its erection in 1861-62 to 1875: '62, council, L. C. Thatcher, George R. Crane; '63, Geo. R. Crane, L. C. Thatcher; '64, L. C. Thatcher, Joseph Garner; '65, Ira K. Seaman, Alonzo Rogers; '66, D. A. Brown, I. K. Seaman; '67, Wm. Sexton, Arnold McMahan; '68, Arnold McMahan, Joab Squire; '69, Alfred Wilkin, Joab Squire; '70, D. A. Brown, A. Wilkin; '71, D. A. Brown, Geo. Scheets; '72, J. McDermott Roe, Geo. Scheets; '73, I. K. Seaman, Geo. Scheets; '74, Fred Jaeger, Geo. Scheets; alderman, Earl Hamilton; '75, alderman, Earl Hamilton; councilmen, Jas. W. Howe, Fred Jaeger. In 1885, Mr. Geo. Scheets was elected by the Common Council to the office of Mayor to fill the unexpired term of Jacob Romeis, elected to Congress.

SOUTHEAST TOLEDO.

IN 1830, a Quaker named Isaac Street, then living in Manhattan, bought of Messrs. Prentice, Whitmore and Crane a tract of land lying directly across the river from Wabash elevator No. 5. He laid out the town of Oregon, built a good-sized hotel and a store; lots were sold and a dozen or fifteen houses were built. Mr. Street was quite a visionary man and started his boom on the strength of having the route of the proposed canal changed so as to cross the river above Oregon, come down through his town and enter the river below. He attempted to lobby his scheme through the legislature and made a strong fight, the representative of this district telling Mr. Luther Whitmore that if Mr. Street had another lobbyist as good as himself, he certainly would have carried his point, and in that event, Oregon and what is now the East Side, would have been the metropolis of the Maumee Valley. Mr. Street was defeated in the canal scheme by the boomers of Vistula and Port Lawrence. His boom died out, and in 1834 or '35 he was sold out by auction at Maumee. The hotel, 30x40, a building with a large L, containing thirty or forty rooms, being sold to Luther Whitmore for one shilling. Mr. Street left to seek fresh fields and the town lots reverted back into farm property.

Mr. Luther Whitmore, jr., now 84 years old, and living at the above place, came to the valley in 1825. In 1837, in company with his brother, Waters Whitmore, he burned brick and built two large two-story brick houses, in one of which he still resides. These houses, the first brick buildings built in what is now the city of Toledo, are still in fine preservation, and with the exception of being painted and changed in the interior to accommodate later improvements of heating and ventilation, look none the worse for their fifty-seven years of struggle with the long sweep which the wind has at this point of the river.

Capt. H. Brown settled on the Brown road in 1830.

Jerome Smith and Hiram Vinal came on this side of the river in 1830 and lived near the lake shore road, on what is now East Broadway, in 1837.

Dr. John Fassett moved on the east side of the river in 1837, buying a tract of eighty acres from the government at \$1.25 per acre, President Andrew Jackson signing the deed. His dwelling house on this farm was built near what is now the corner of Oak and Fassett streets.

The Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland, now the L. S. & M. S., was built through Oregon township in 1852. It ran down the east bank of the river to the Lake Shore docks, near where the Ohio Central docks now are, and the freight and passengers were ferried over. The grading and building of this road brought the first settlers, excepting farmers, to this part of the city. During 1854 and '55 the grade was cut through to the river and the bridge was completed in 1856. In those days they did not have the improved steam shovel, and the

grade from where the old "Bull's Head" stood to the dock line of the river was cut out and removed by the spade. This gave employment to a large number of men. At the completion of the work in 1856, many of the men employed by the railroad company bought land and settled there with their families. Prominent among these men was Terrance Horan, now living in that locality, who was the first man to break ground for a garden in the upper end of the ward.

In 1859, Stillman and Daniel A. Brown bought out a man named Yost, who had charge of the stock yards. All the stock shipped from Chicago to Buffalo was unloaded at this point and fed. During the early part of the '60s this business amounted to from seventy-five to three hundred cars daily. During '61 and '62, S. and D. A. Brown built their slaughter house at this point. From 15,000 to 25,000 hogs were cut up and packed at this house yearly, giving employment to about eighty men in the packing house and from twenty-five to thirty in the stock yards. Brown's hotel was built in 1862.

The first place of business in this part of the ward was a general store started in 1863 on the river road south of the Lake Shore tracks, by S. and D. A. Brown, with C. C. Lewis as manager. After running the store for the Browns for four years, Mr. Lewis succeeded to the business.

D. N. Trowbridge started a stave and heading factory in 1863 where the Union elevator now stands, which ran till 1878, and gave employment to a large number of men and boys.

Tracy Bros.' saw mill was built in 1870, and ran about ten years.

S. and D. A. Brown built their handsome brick residences on the river road in 1870, and together with the neighboring house built by Alonzo Chesbrough, still remain among the finest residences on this side of the river.

One of the greatest industries of the Maumee Valley during the '50s and '60s was that of ship timber. This timber was mostly all floated down the river and handled at this point by Alonzo Chesbrough, who shipped it by timber vessels to the eastern markets, much of it going to England. The immensity of this business may be judged by the statement of Mr. Elmer White, who says: "We have in mind one winter in a northwestern Ohio county, sleighing being exceptionally good, when over \$780,000 was paid out through the banks of one town alone for timber." Mr. Chesbrough came to the East Side in the early part of the '50s, and while being one of the wealthiest men of the city, he was quiet and unassuming, not caring much for society or politics, but devoting all his time to his business and family. He invested largely in Michigan pine lands on Lake Superior, built a large saw mill and started the town of Emerson, at the mouth of the Tehquamenon river. While Mr. Chesbrough was not a member of any church on this side of the river, he was very liberal in his donations to church work, especially so to the Second Congregational church. He died at his residence on the East Side, about six years ago.

About 1855, when the Toledo & Cleveland road was built, their charter read that the road should terminate in Toledo, and as there was no bridge across the river, and the road really terminated in Oregon township, the

city lines were extended to take in part of the East Side, so that the railroad would terminate in Toledo. When this was accomplished, that part of the ward was attached to the Fourth ward, Fassett street being the dividing line between the township and the city. The lower part of the ward, or what was known as Utah, was part of the Third ward. In 1861 all the territory of the city on this side of the river was formed into the Sixth ward.

In 1848, Mr. Asa W. Maddocks planted in Southeast Toledo the first nursery in northwestern Ohio. In 1858, a stock company was formed by Mr. Frederick Prentice, Mr. A. W. Maddocks and others, called the Great Western Nursery. They had three hundred acres planted to stock on river tracts 80, 81, 83 and 86. In 1863, the Northwestern company was dissolved. The Great Western, Humbolt, Hickory Grove and Toledo nurseries, off-shoots of the Great Western, comprised in all six hundred acres planted to nursery stock.

IRONVILLE.

BELOW Ironville, near Presque Isle, a white settlement was established as early as 1807, Peter Navarre, the Scout, being one of those who built there during that period. This was the first white settlement on the river north of Maumee. In 1836 a syndicate of speculators bought a large tract of land in this vicinity, surveyed and laid out the town of Lucas. The following, from Munsell's History of Lucas County, was an advertisement published at that time relative to the sale of the lots of this town:

LUCAS CITY LOTS.

The undersigned offer for sale about 1,500 lots on this important site. It stands at the mouth of the Maumee river, near its junction with Lake Erie. The back country is wide and rich, and the channel which passes has been acknowledged by experienced navigators to be deep and broad enough for vessels of the largest tonnage. The establishment of roads and canals as well as other public works, which are projected within its neighborhood, gives it extraordinary and marked advantages. The public attention seems to be directed to this important point, as the great outlet of the West; and this fact tends to render it an import-

ant object to the speculator as well as the actual settler. The city lots may be secured upon the most advantageous terms upon application to

WILLARD SMITH,
E. C. HART,
GEO. HUMPHREY,

Lucas, May 6, 1836.

Trustees.

N. B.—The local advantages of this place may be ascertained by applying to the masters of vessels and steamboats, who ply upon this tract. Likewise 500 City Lots, by.

WILLARD SMITH.

Lucas City met the same fate as Oregon, Marengo, Australitz and other paper towns. They were left in the race by the consolidation of Port Lawrence and Vistula under the name of Toledo.

Probably the oldest settler now living in Ironville is Robert Navarre, keeper of the range lights, and son of Robert Navarre, the scout of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Navarre came on this side of the river from Monroe, in April, 1840, and has had charge of the range lights since September, 1868. Mr. Navarre served three years in the 100th O. V. I., and received two severe wounds in the service of his country.

In the fall of 1840 a school was opened at Presque Isle, with Mr. Gibbs as teacher.

In 1862 or '63, Messrs. Carpenter, Morrison and Tilden, of the Globe Iron Works, of Cleveland, formed a company, calling themselves the Manhattan Iron Co., with Mr. Tilden as home manager. This company built a charcoal blast furnace on the bank of the river, bought six or seven sections of land in Oregon township;

to get wood for charcoal, a railroad nine miles in length was built, running through the company's land to the furnace and their docks on the river. The output of pig iron from this furnace was averaged at eighteen tons per day. The ore coming from Escanaba and the pig being shipped to Cleveland. The furnace gave employment, on an average, to 150 men per day, including wood-choppers, charcoal burners and men on docks. The furnace changed hands at various times, and in 1870 went into a stock company called the Sunny Creek Coal and Iron Co., and ran until 1876, when the company made an assignment. The furnace was torn down by Moses Dowell, in 1883.

About 1868 the Iron Company opened a grocery store in connection with their works, which was managed by R. G. Dawkins, and in the second story of which Rev. Robert Quaife held divine services in 1869.

In 1869 and '70 Isaac Head and David Weaver erected a saw mill and brick yard a short distance below the range lights, which continued in operation for about five years.

A stave, heading and handle factory was erected by David Weaver and A. W. Lee, in 1869, which continued in operation till 1875.

In 1878 David Weaver and a man named Haywood built a distillery which did business for two years. Mr. Taylor ran a stave factory for one year, and the Spraus Brothers operated a pail factory up to 1884, when the building burned down.

Gilmore's dry dock was built in 1870, and is in operation at the present time.

SCHOOLS.

THE first school house on this side of the river was a log one, on the river bank near Grand street. The first teacher in this school was Mrs. Mary Berry, who took charge of the school in May, 1837. There were about fifteen pupils, Mr. Jason Consaul, now living on Cherry street, being one of the number. The school hours were from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4, with a holiday every alternate Saturday. The salary of the teacher was \$1.50 per week. Mrs. Berry also taught school in 1839 in a board shanty at the corner of Cherry and Front streets. Mrs. Berry is now 76 years of age, enjoys good health, and lives with her son William, on Euclid avenue.

Mrs. Sarah Denman, now living on Eighteenth street, taught school in the '40s.

In 1840 Mrs. Olive Jennison-Howland taught school on the Bay Shore. Mrs. Howland is now living, at the age of 80, with her granddaughter, Mrs. W. Murray, on Third street.

In 1852 Mr. Alonzo Rogers taught a private school near the corner of Oak and First streets. Mr. Rogers also served as member of the Board of Education from the Sixth ward for nineteen years consecutively.

The first records of the Board of Education show

that in the year 1855 the sum of \$658 was levied for the Yondota school (present site of Franklin) to defray the expense of buying a site and erecting a house for primary schools, and three mills was levied on the taxable property of said territory for that year. In 1859 the school was out of debt. In 1857 the school enrollment was 61. In 1865 a new frame building was built. In 1871 or '72, the frame buildings were sold, one now the property of Mrs. Ragan, 410 Front street, and the other on Cherry street near First, and the present Franklin, or East Toledo, school was built.

In 1883 the average daily attendance at the different schools of the East Side numbered 550—the enrollment being about 800.

The following table shows the names of schools, number of teachers and enrollment of pupils in the Sixth ward for the year 1893:

SCHOOLS—PUBLIC.	TEACHERS.	ENROLL- MENT.
Franklin,	12	835
Raymer,	10	687
Navarre.	7	253
Southeast Toledo,	5	286
Birmingham,	4	199
Ironville,	2	83
Howland,	1	39
 PAROCHIAL.		
Good Shepherd,	4	144
St. Louis,	2	95
Sacred Heart,	3	166
St. Mary's—German Lutheran,	2	130
TOTAL,	52	2,917

The following is a list of the public schools, principals and teachers of the Sixth ward, for the year 1894:

FRANKLIN.

R. C. Van Gorder, Principal; Mrs. Wall, Emily Boggis, Mattie A. Humphery, Mattie Mettler, Mrs. Edna S. Phillips, H. Maria Farst, Fannie Chidister, Mary Wiedeman, Belle Barlow, Hattie Cochran, Carrie Reynolds.

RAYMER.

Emma Richardson, Principal; Margaret S. Balf, Mary J. Lewis, Alice Remelsbecker, Carrie Weaver, Helen Westcott, Harriet A. Brown, Addie I. Douglass, Addie Wolworth, Bertha Sugarman.

SOUTHEAST TOLEDO.

Elizabeth A. Nicholas, Principal; Lina Jones, Emma Shurtz, May E. Snow, Emma B. Snow.

NAVARRE.

Highland S. Hutchins, Principal; Mame Wetzler, Jessie Consaul, Marion Hill, Alice Metzger, Carrie Brown, Iva Groves.

BIRMINGHAM.

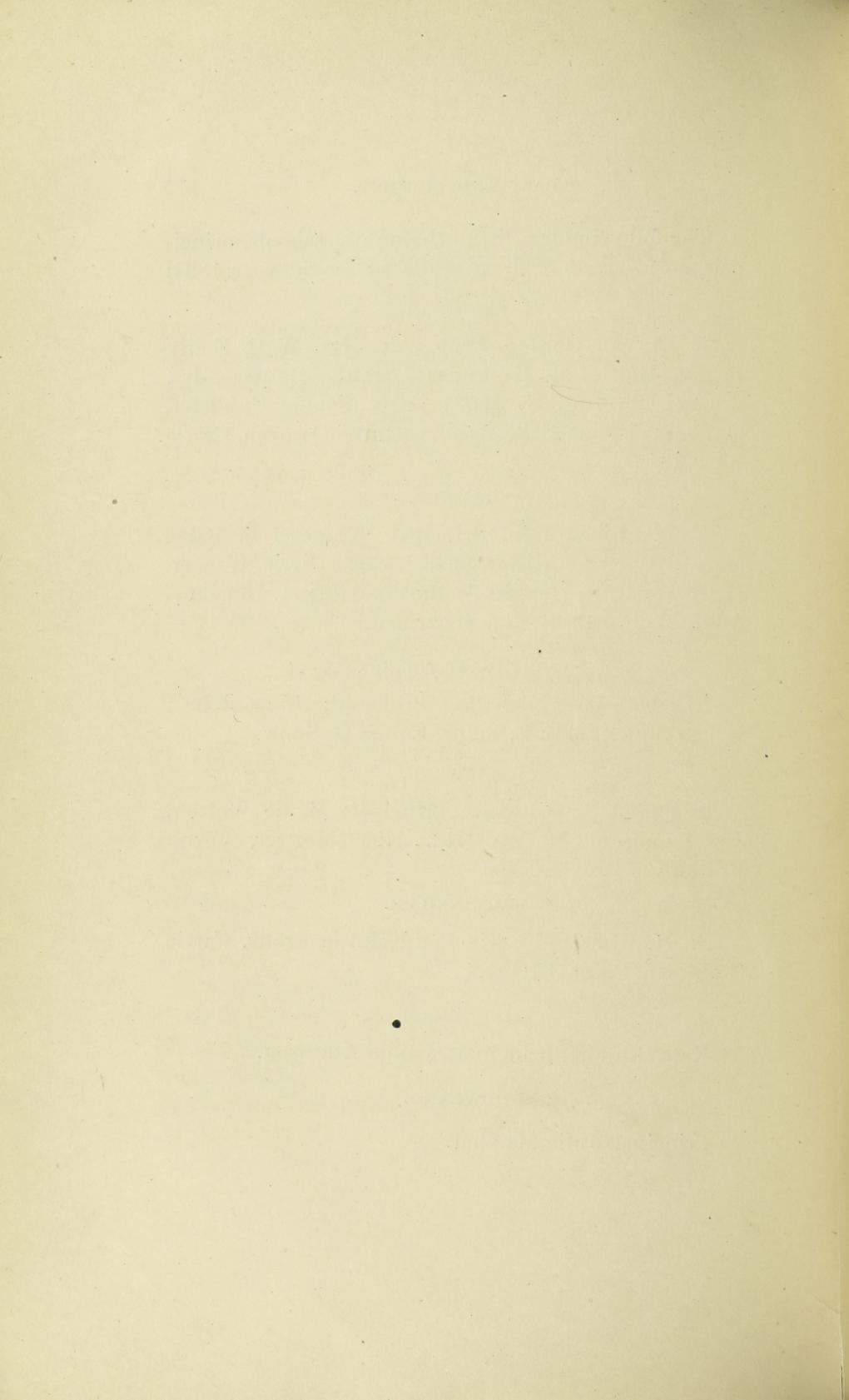
S. H. Howland, Principal; Hattie Crofts, Carrie Grahlman, Clara Gellette.

IRONVILLE.

Kate Gilmore, Principal; Jennie Atkinson.

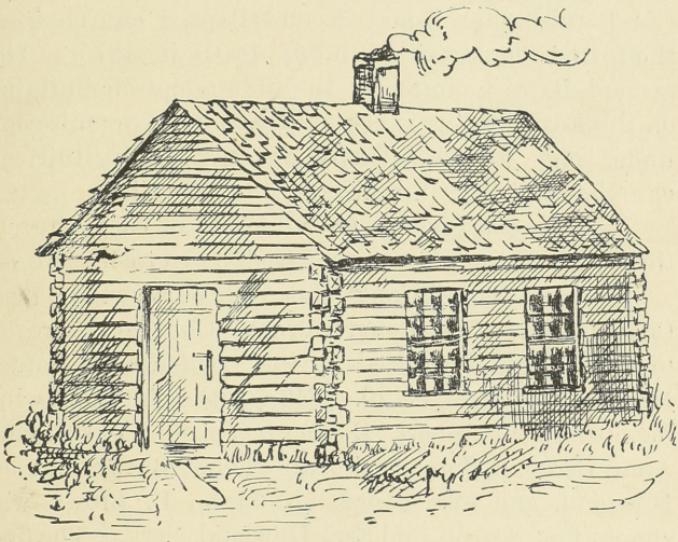
HOWLAND.

Principal, Julia Marshal.



THE CHURCHES.

THERE has been some discussion among church people of the East Side as to which denomination was the oldest. The Second Congregational was



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF OREGON TOWNSHIP.

reorganized in 1868 from the First Congregational of Oregon township, which was organized in 1849. As the First Congregational church was not inside the city limits, the members of the Second Baptist church

rightly claim their organization to be the oldest, it being perfected in 1864. The first church building on the east side of the river, within the city limits, was the brick Union church in Southeast Toledo. This church was built in 1863, Rev. S. G. Dawson being its first pastor. In 1872 it was sold to the Pennsylvania railroad company; the money was divided between the members who had built the church. A majority of the members organized themselves as the Memorial Baptist church, and commenced building in 1873. Rev. S. G. Dawson was pastor of the Union church, Memorial Baptist church and Second Baptist church from their first organization to his death in 1875. The Second Baptist church is the oldest church building on the East Side, as is also its continuous organization under one name. There are at present thirteen churches and three missions on the East Side.

Following is given a short sketch of each church, the first business officers, and pastors up to 1894:

Second Congregational Church, Fourth street near Cherry. The First Congregational Church of Oregon township was organized at the residence of Horace Howland on October 20, 1849, with the following membership: Robert Denman, Jacob C. Denman, Anna Denman, John L. Brown, Nancy Brown, Horace Howland, and Ezra Howland. John L. Brown was chosen first deacon, and Ezra Howland, clerk. The first communion services were held at the home of William Consaul, Dec. 9, 1849. In 1850 a log church was built near corner of Grand street and Creek road, and Rev. Ezra Howland called as pastor, who continued in charge until the breaking out of the War of the Rebell-

ion, when all the male members of the church, excepting the pastor, entered the service of their country. On the 5th day of September, 1868, the church was reorganized and its name changed to the Second Congregational Church of Toledo. A frame church was built on the present site of the brick church and Rev. Robert Quaife was chosen as pastor. In July, 1891, work was commenced on the present church building, and on January 24, 1892, the first services were held in the basement of the church, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated. Following are the pastors who have officiated at this church up to the present time: Rev. Ezra Howland, Rev. Robert Quaife, Rev. John Fraser, Rev. George Morton, Rev. W. S. Rae, Rev. J. C. Cromack, Rev. A. M. Wheeler, Rev. J. C. Agnier, Rev. S. Bartlett, and Rev. T. P. Thomas the present pastor.

Birmingham Congregational Church—Organized April 21, 1893 with the following officers: Board of Trustees, N. S. Lewis, G. W. Pollitt, Stephen Wood, R. G. Brentlinger, and Robert Young; Treasurer, Miss Lillie Valentine; Clerk, Geo. W. Carpenter. The pastors who have officiated up to date are Rev. E. A. Woodruff and Rev. Robert Quaife.

Second Baptist Church, corner Fourth and Elm streets—This was the first church organization on this side of the river inside of the city limits. The first organization was on an undenominational plan in 1861. On January 10, 1864 the society was organized as the Second Baptist Church, and on February 11, 1866, the present church building was dedicated. The first officers of the church were: Clerk, Amos Crane; Trustees,

H. L. Phelps, A. W. Crane, W. Whitmore, Elias Fassett and E. J. Woodruff. Pastors, Reverends S. G. Dawson, G. P. Osborne, Wm. Elgin, J. B. Schaff, L. D. Robinson, and C. J. Banks.

Memorial Baptist Church, corner Oak and Fort streets—Dedicated June 22, 1884. Previous to this date religious services were held in the chapel part from the spring of the year 1874. Rev. S. G. Dawson being its first pastor and serving until his death, in September, 1875. His successors in supplying the chapel were Rev. G. P. Osborne, Rev. W. Elgin and Rev. J. B. Schaff. The first pastor of the regularly organized church was Rev. G. P. Osborne, whose services began January 21, 1885, and terminated May 1, 1887. Rev. E. B. Jones became pastor in September, 1887, and served until December, 1889. The Rev. E. E. Williams held the pastorate from April 4, 1890, to June, 1892. The present pastor, Rev. James A. Cubberly, began his labors January 15, 1893. The deacons are Elias Fassett, John Danzy, R. V. Butler, A. D. Hobart, and A. B. McMartin. Sunday School Superintendent, M. J. Riggs. Trustees, M. J. Riggs, H. R. Mensing, Wm. Brandt, Chas. Hicks, Chas. Hickox, J. C. Harriman, E. Tracy. Clerk, A. H. Smith. Treasurer, Robert McMartin.

Third Street M. E. Church, 446 Third street. The early records of this church are missing, so we are not able to give the list of the first officers of the church. The Third Street M. E. Society was organized by Rev. John Farley in 1866, who was succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Smith. During the above pastorates services were held in Brown's Hall, corner Front and Oak streets.

The present church edifice was erected under the pastorate of the Rev. J. W. Miller, and dedicated by E. C. Gavitt, D. D. Following the above we have record of the following pastors officiating at this church: Rev. Caleb Hill, Rev. J. H. Bethards, Rev. Wm. Fitzgerald, Rev. A. Hollington, Rev. B. J. Rowand, Rev. T. N. Barkdull, Rev. J. Fish, Rev. R. W. Munson, Rev. M. M. Figley, Rev. S. L. Roberts.

Clark St. M. E. Church, east side Clark street, between Wilmot and Fassett. Dedicated April 27, 1890. At the time of dedication this church was under the pastorate oversight of Rev. M. M. Figley, of the Third Street M. E. Church. In October 1890, Rev. J. C. Shaw, was appointed pastor of this church and Bethany, but was the same year transferred to Perrysburg, and the Rev. Carlisle B. Holding, present pastor, succeeded to the pastorate. The first officers were: Trustees, Robt. Barber, Samuel Study, Clark N. Alexander, Wm. Gross, M. N. Mooney, E. M. Warner, W. H. Hartford. Stewards, C. N. Alexander, J. L. Stark, J. Barber, Wm. D. Gross, Wm. Nason, R. Riley Campbell, Mrs. Emory Campbell.

German M. E. Salems Church, corner Nevada and Federal streets, built in 1889 and dedicated on May 19, 1889. The first officers of the church were as follows: Trustees, Theodore Schunk, Conrad Waldvogel, George Hess, Gottlieb Hess, John Rentinger, Henry Lahfink, and Mr. Schnell. Steward, Jacob M. Berger. Pastors, Rev. George Wahl (five years), and the present pastor, Rev. J. J. Link, who took charge September 20, 1893.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Fourth and Cherry streets. Foundation stone laid on

May 12, 1889, by the Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Delaware. Consecrated December 9, 1889, by the Rt. Rev. Wm. Andrew Leonard, D. D., Bishop of Ohio. The following rectors have served at St. Paul's Mission and the church: Rev. E. R. Atwill, D. D., 1883 to 1890; Rev. H. E. Jephson, Rev. E. R. Atwill, D. D., Rev. H. Morse, Rev. Geo. F. Smythe, Rev. John C. Sage, and Rev. Harold Morse, who took charge July 1, 1893. St. Paul's rectory was dedicated on November 16, 1893, by the Rt. Rev. Wm. A. Leonard, D. D., Bishop of Ohio. The bequest of Mrs. Geo. W. Davis, and erected by her sister, Mrs. L. C. Colburn. On January 15, 1890, the following officers were elected to serve in the vestry: Senior Warden, T. W. Scofield; Junior Warden, Wm. H. Teachout; Vestrymen, Messrs. Wm. Davis, Wm. Brown, T. B. Swayne, Tom Foster, G. W. Clay. H. Morse, Clerk of the Vestry.

St. Mark's German Lutheran, corner Woodville and Baker streets, built and organized, 1884. The early records of this church have been lost, so we are unable to give the first officers. The different pastors who have officiated up to 1894, are: C. Huebner, C. Bez and J. A. Schulze. The present officers are: Trustees, Chris. Textor and J. J. Grueshaber; Treasurer, John Beck; Clerk, Mr. Ecker.

Martin Luther Church, corner Sixth and Nevada. Organized September 20, 1890, with the following officers: Trustees, Henry Leininger, Mounos Olson and Albert Winneg; Clerk, Henry Blume; Treasurer, Henry Leininger; Pastor, Rev. E. L. T. Engers.

Union Sunday School. In 1876 the Union Sunday

School Association built a small frame building on the River Road at Ironville, just above the range lights. The first trustees were: Henry Weaver, Capt. Nixon and A. Gilmore; Clerk, John Quaife; Treasurer, R. G. Dawkins; first Superintendent, R. G. Dawkins; present Superintendent, T. R. Wickenden. Sunday School every Sunday afternoon. Prayer meeting and church services occasionally.

East Side Presbyterian Society, Foresters Hall, Weber Block. This society was organized on February 18, 1894. Pastor, Rev. Samuel Bartlet; Treasurer, James Mason; Clerk, Mrs. Ellen S. Clark. The society expect to enter the Presbytery at the fall conference, when the church organization will be perfected.

Free Methodist Church, 311 Main street, organized January 23, 1894 ; pastor, Rev. W. B. Olmstead ; class leader, R. Wilcox ; stewards, Mrs. R. Wilcox and Miss Mable Gordeuier ; treasurer, W. A. Lovett.

Second Baptist Mission, corner Nevada and Russell streets, organized October, 1892 ; first officers were, superintendent, Mrs. F. Price ; assistant superintendent, Charles Nauts ; treasurer, Christopher Toe ; secretary, L. T. Owen.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Good Shepherd Church, 522 Clark street ; Rev. Robert Alexis Byrne organized this church in the old Union Church in Southeast Toledo in 1872, the building then being owned by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., and for some years afterwards used by them as a round house. After holding services in this place for about six months the present church was built, 1873. The different pastors who have officiated up to date are,

Rev. Father Robert Alexis Byrne, Rev. Fr. Patrick O'Brien, Rev. Fr. Timothy Paul McCarthy, and Rev. Fr. Patrick Barry, who took charge of the parish August, 1887. The following gentlemen formed the first board of church council : Michael D. O'Sullivan, John King, Terrance Horan, D. M. O'Brien. In 1893 the parochial school connected with this church had an attendance of 144 pupils, under the charge of four teachers.

St. Louis Church, 447 Sixth street ; built 1871, dedicated 1872. The following priests have officiated at this church : Rev. Fr. Yeager, Rev. Fr. Gauthier, Rev. Fr. Rouchy, Rev. Fr. Thein, Rev. Fr. Premeau, Rev. Fr. Smith, Rev. Fr. Berger. The following gentlemen were elected the first church council : Louis Metzger, Joseph Gladeaux, Henry Masey, Louis Gelin, Robert Navarre, Louis Montville, Anthony Barror, Sr., Thomas Meyers, Andrew Metzger, Sr., Thebeau Bihl, Victor Gladeaux, Jacob Dupont, Sr., Sirile Plumey, treasurer ; Frank Bardey, secretary.

Sacred Heart Church, 824 Sixth street ; built in 1883, and dedicated the same year. The following priests have officiated at this church : Rev. Fr. John Thein, Rev. Fr. Wm. A. Harks, and Rev. Fr. Anthony Ilert, the present pastor. The following gentlemen formed the first church council : Joseph Munch, Louis Bihl, Ignatius Fleitz, and Anthony Reihinger. Treasurer, Joseph Munch ; clerk, Rev. Fr. Thein.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

THE Society of the Little Sisters of the Poor entered upon their charitable work under the management of Mother Superior Sister Louisa, of St. Ambrose, and five sisters, in a frame building on the cor. of Front and Platt streets, in 1885. They started with three old Polish ladies, and in three months their inmates numbered twelve. In October, 1888, they purchased the Raymer property, consisting of the residence and five acres, at the corner of Starr and Spring Grove avenues. They kept adding to the buildings as their needs demanded until the winter of '93-'94, when they built the present fine brick structure, three stories and basement, 75x42, containing 26 large rooms, a chapel with a seating capacity of 100, dormitories and refectories for ladies and gentlemen. The building cost \$18,000, and is elegantly finished in oak and pine, heated by hot water and has all the conveniences suitable to such an establishment. In 1894 the sisters numbered nine, and the inmates 25 men and 18 women. Under the conveniences of the new home and the successful management of Mother Superior Sister Louisa, it is expected the number of inmates will be greatly increased. The home is supported by charity, and the only requisite for admission is to be old and destitute.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE following is a list of the Secret Societies on the East Side, the date of their organization, their first officers, and when and where they meet:

I. O. O. F.

Corn City Lodge, No. 734, I. O. O. F. Instituted July 1, 1884, with twenty-six charter members and the following officers: N. G., J. R. Monroe; V. G., John Danzey; F. S., C. A. Chollett; R. S., Geo. Baddley; Treasurer, John Widman. Meets every Tuesday at Odd Fellows Hall, corner Oak and Woodville.

Lucas Rebekah Lodge, No. 197. This lodge was instituted by Grand Master, J. R. Miles, on July 1, 1887, with the following sisters as first officers: N. G., Alta Worrell; V. G., Electa Stagner; R. S., Hattie Danzey; F. S., Hattie Brown; R. S. N. G., Rhoda Bartlett; L. S. N. G., Barbara Brown; R. S. V. G., Mrs. Henry Stagner; L. S. V. G., Ruth Moon; Warden, Dora Lass; Con., Kate Baddley; I. G., Mrs. Louis Harms; O. G., Mrs. Thos. Ward; Chaplain, Flora Barrett; A. P. G., W. G. Bartlet. The lodge meets every Monday evening, at Odd Fellows Hall, corner Oak and Woodville streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Yondota Lodge, No. 335, K. of P. Organized March 14, 1889, with the following officers: P. C., Dr. F. P.

Wilson; C. C., Fred Kratt; V. C., C. R. Johnson; Pre-late, A. W. Meader; M. of Ex., H. R. Mensing; M. of F., T. N. Hinkley; K. of R. and S., W. J. Bitter. Meets every Thursday evening at Foresters' Hall.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.

Edison Hive, No. 32, L. O. T. M. Organized May 17, 1893, with thirty-five charter members. At their first regular review the following officers were elected: P. L. C., Mrs. Lillie McLain; L. C., Mrs. Clara Bitter; L. L. C., Miss Tina Kuttner; R. K., Miss Bertha Sugarman; F. K., Miss Dorothy Birkenhauer; L. S., Mrs. Helena Koke; L. C., Mrs. Martha Hoffman; M. at A., Mrs. Lottie Skeldon; S., Mrs. Minnie Fluhart; P., Mrs. Bertha Hiltman; B. B. No. 1, Mrs. Anna Kahn; B. B. No. 2, Miss Louise Birkenhauer; B. B. No. 3, Miss Lena Sexhauer. Meets the evenings of the 1st, 3d and 5th Wednesdays of the month, at the K. O. T. M. Hall, corner Front and Main Streets.

Edison Tent, No. 39, Knights of the Maccabees. Instituted March 14, 1888, by N. N. Tripp, D. S. C. The following Sir Knights were elected to office on the organization of the Tent: P. C., N. N. Tripp; C., Peter Simon; Lt. C., Henry Birkenhauer; R. K., Harry D. Cook; F. K., Jas. D. Parks; Pre., John A. Graham; Physicians, C. H. Mills and S. W. Beckwith; Serg., M. J. Scott; M. at A., Jos. Cosgray, 1st M. of the G., Andrew Saxhauer; 2d M. of the G., John Lewis; Sen., Theo. Nunneviller; Pic., Wm. McClain. Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month, at 524 Front street.

Fraternity Hive, No. 28, L. O. T. M., was organ-

ized in May, 1893, with the following officers: Past L. Com., Ama Hartford; Lady Com., Lydia Alexander; Lieut. Com., Lavinia Grey; Finance Keeper, Hattie Webb; Record Keeper, Margaret Olds; Lady Chaplain, Jane Plank; Lady Sergeant, Anna Steele; Mistress at Arms, Maggie Martin; Lady Sentinel, Anna Hutchinson; Lady Picket, Jessie Campbell; Banner Bearers, Kittie Helm, Mamie Rehart and Stannie Nellis. Meets at hall corner Fassett and Clark streets, every Wednesday evening.

Toledo Tent, No. 8, K. O. T. M. Meets 2d and last Mondays of the month at their hall, corner of Fassett and Clark streets. This tent was organized November 5, 1884, with twenty charter members. The first officers were as follows: Past Commander, H. G. Richards; Commander, S. H. Alexander; Lieut. Com., O. Swartze; Record Keeper, J. B. Sheahan; Finance Keeper, C. Textor; Chaplain, C. H. Mills; Physician, H. Hathaway; Sergeant, E. H. Perry; M. A., F. C. McConnell; 1st M. of the G., J. H. Martin; 2d M. of the G., J. S. Bannester; Sentinel, F. G. O'Neil; Picket, B. M. Paden.

FORESTERS.

Court Victory, No. 7776, A. O. F. of A. This court was organized Wednesday, March 19th, 1890, with the following officers: C. R., W. H. Tucker; S. C. R., Henry Smith; F. S., C. E. Griffith; R. S., C. L. McCune; Treas., D. R. Lynn; S. W., J. Emery Ward; J. W., Robert Finch; S. B., James Young; J. B., Wendell Bihm; Court Physician, Dr. S. W. Beckwith; Trustees, J. W. Caldwell, Henry C. Owen, John W. Durr. Meets first and third Monday evenings at Forester's hall.

Victory Circle, No. 146, Companion of the Forest. This circle was organized January 8, 1892, with the following officers: C. C., Mr. J. E. Ward; S. C., Mrs. R. Lynn; F. S., Mrs. Alice Wheeler; R. S., Mrs. E. M. Almonrode; Treas., Mrs. Chas. Harsch; R. G., Mrs. J. E. Ward; L. G., Mrs. John Moon; I. G., Mrs. Robert Finch; O. G., Mr. Bert Finch. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Forester's hall.

NATIONAL UNION.

Oak Council No. 96, National Union. Organized July 12, 1888, at Temperance hall, cor. Oak and Woodville streets, with 15 charter members. The following officers were elected: President, W. J. Parks; Vice-Pres., W. H. Ormsby; Speaker, James Drummond; Ex. P., C. H. Mills; Secretary, W. G. Welbon; Fin. Sec., W. H. Schaff; Treasurer, Joel Potter; Chaplain, A. L. Miller; Usher, Geo. M. Parks; Sergeant, Chas. Keifer; Door-keeper, Frank Birdsell; Trustees, Joel Potter, James Drummond, W. J. Parks. Council meets the first and third Wednesdays of the month at Weber's hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RED MEN.

Wieland Tribe No. 264, Independent Order of Red Men. Organized October, 1892. The first officers of the tribe at the time of organization were: Prophet, Mr. Koudner; Over Chief, Gottlob Soutter; Under Chief, Emil Klotz; By Chief, John Ernst; Keeper of Wampum, M. Evelin; Financial Secretary, Joseph Bower; Chief of Records, Otto Hiltman; Senap, A. Koster; Inner Guard, Conrad Schaefer; Outer Guard,

Gotlieb Klein. Meets every second and fourth Mondays of the month at Gudauner's hall, cor. Starr ave. and Raymer street.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Calumet Tribe, No. 134, Improved Order of Red Men. Organized July 1, 1893, with 24 charter members and the following officers : Sachem, Jacob Sheets ; Senior Sagamore, T. A. Davis ; Junior Sagamore, Samuel Kraus ; Chief of Records, A. M. Connors ; Keeper of Wampum, Geo. Gravelle ; Prophet, D. W. Hast. Meets every Monday night at Maccabee's hall.

Oregon Tribe, No. 166, Improved Order of Red Men. Organized January 1, 1894. The first officers were : Sachem, Chas. Reif ; Senior Sagamore, Peter Tohl ; Junior Sagamore, Herman Bartelle ; Prophet, Joseph Gudauner ; Chief of Wampum, Adolph Adam ; Chief of Records, Chas. Rhode ; First Senap, Henry Matlen ; Second Senap, Peter Pryor ; Inside Guard, John Held ; Outside Guard, Otto Pryor. Meets every Tuesday evening at Gudauner's hall, corner of Star avenue and Raymer street.

HAREGARI.

East Toledo Lodge, German Order of the Haregari. Organized October, 1893. The first officers of this society were : President, G. Sautter ; Vice-President, Andrew Koester ; Recording Secretry, Emil Meck ; Financial Secretary, Conrad Schaefer. Meets weekly at Gudauner's hall, corner Starr avenue and Raymer street.

LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

Since the page containing the Ladies' Auxiliary went to press, that society has disbanded. On July

19, 1894, Ford Circle, No. 28, Ladies of the G. A. R., was organized. This society is composed, mainly, of the members who composed the Auxiliary, and answers the purpose of that organization. The circle contains sixty charter members. The present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. E. J. Fifield; Senior Vice, Mrs. Mary A. Lynn; Junior Vice, Mrs. Emma Crofts; Secretary, Mrs. Cora Consaul; Treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Ryan; Conductor, Mrs. Louise Peel; Guard, Mrs. Ida Perry. Any old soldier is eligible to honorary membership.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

American Railway Union, Local Branch No. 426. Organized June 27, 1894, with the following officers: President, W. W. Grandstaff; Vice-President, John Higgins; Secretary and Treasurer, John Miller; Mediation Committee, W. H. Young, George Utley and Joseph Scanlon; Finance Committee, Harry Smith, James Dehart and D. Calkins; Outside Guard, J. W. Miller; Inside Guard, Isaac Brokaw. The Union was organized with eighty charter members. Meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Woodville and Oak streets.

MCGINTY CLUB.

The McGinty Club, organized July 3, 1888. This is a patriotic society, organized for the proper observation of the Fourth of July, and composed of families living on Raymer street and vicinity. The club has been a success from its organization. On July 4, 1893, 150 sat down to the banquet, and on July 4, 1894, more than 100 were present at the Club's grounds, in

Starkey's Grove, corner Russel street and Spring Grove avenue. The day's festivities are closed with a grand display of fireworks.

MASONIC.

Preliminary steps were taken this summer toward organizing a Masonic lodge on the East Side ; the name selected is Yondota, Elmer White as worshipful master ; D. Harpster, senior warden, and Alexander E. Forster, junior warden, were selected as the first officers. A dispensation has been applied for. The lodge will have about forty charter members.

THE PRESENT.

FROM the organization of Oregon township, in 1837, up to 1855, the territory on the east side of the river, now part of the City of Toledo, and embracing the Sixth ward, formed part of Oregon township. In 1855 the city lines were extended to embrace the western terminus of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railway, now the Lake Shore, the territory annexed forming part of the Third and Fourth wards. In 1861 this territory was formed into the Sixth ward, the population at that time being about 500, as at the congressional election of 1862 the total vote of the ward was 116, Mr. Waite received 89 votes and Mr. Ashley 27.

From 1862 to 1876 the growth was slow but steady. The toll bridge had a great tendency to prevent workingmen from taking advantage of the cheap land and locating on this side of the river, the population at the latter date being about 3,200, the total vote at the presidential election of 1876 being 643. The growth from 1876 to 1884 was more brisk. The bridge was free, and the man looking for a cheap home within walking distance of the center of the city saw that he could buy the land (as at present) for one-half the price of that asked on the west side, a like distance from the post-office, and taking advantage of this he came,

bought, and built, and in 1884 the population had reached the 5,000 mark. Prior to this date it had been almost impossible for the Sixth ward to receive any recognition from the council in the shape of improvements. Before the vote was taken to bond the city for water works, the vote of the ward being wanted in its favor, pipe for water mains was laid on all the principal streets, and a few days after the election the pipe was hauled back, and the East Side "went dry" for many weary years. With the exception of an artesian well now and then, a few plank to mend the planked streets, and gasoline for the street lamps, the improvements were very few.

In eight years, from 1884 to 1892, the Sixth ward more than doubled its population, raising the figures from 5,000 to 12,000. The boom started in 1885 with the advent of natural gas. Manufacturers looking for suitable locations were attracted to the East side by its cheap land, river frontage, and railway facilities. With this increased growth improvements came and land values doubled. The area of the East Side is 6.20 square miles, and at present has the following improvements : Sewerage, 8½ miles, costing \$109,746 ; sidewalks, 44 miles ; pavements, including macadamized, 9 miles ; street railways, 7 miles. The principal streets are well lighted by electric arc lights, and the water mains and hydrants were wanted. One of the greatest inducements offered by the East Side to residents is its abundance of natural gas for fuel purposes. As the main lines that feed the city enter from this side, and are first tapped here, the pressure, in cold weather, is always stronger and the service better, on

this than on the west side. This is true of both the Northwestern and City lines. As long as natural gas is burned in Toledo the East Side is sure to get its share. In the fall of 1885 a gas well was drilled near the Rolling mill, and gas, in small quantities was struck at 660 feet and the well shot, but the increase was so slight that drilling was continued to 1,490 feet, where small amounts of gas and oil were found, and the well again shot. The result was a failure, and at 1,500 feet the drill found salt water. A second well was drilled in the same vicinity with similar results.

The following land values on the different streets are based on loans made on property, and what is asked for it at the present time: On Main street from 100 feet east of Second to Front, \$150 per foot; from above point to Starr avenue, \$75 to \$100; Cherry street residence property, from Third to Starr avenue, \$45; Platt street, \$25 to \$50; Starr avenue business property, \$30 to \$60; Euclid avenue, \$25 to \$30; Greenwood, \$15 to \$25; Sixth, \$20 to \$40; East Broadway, \$10 to \$40; Woodville, \$10 to \$25; Oak, \$15 to \$60. Within three-quarters of a mile from the east end of the Cherry street bridge there are hundreds of good dwelling lots, high and dry on good streets, that can be purchased for from \$10 to \$15 per foot.

The East Side has two tracts of land laid out for park purposes. The Collins tract, in the lower end of the ward, containing 60 acres, 30 of which were donated by Mr. Collins, and the Stevens' tract, containing a ravine of 50 acres, extending from Navarre avenue to East Broadway. A plan is under consideration by the Park Commissioners to connect these two parks by a

boulevard, which is strongly endorsed by all who take interest in the beautifying and improvement of the East Side.

From April, 1892, to April, 1893, during the recent financial depression, there were 200 houses built, and the showing at the present writing, June, 1894, bids fair to exceed the number of 1893.

The number of licensed liquor dealers on the East Side for the year 1894, is 75.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The East Side has ample fire protection from its system of water mains and two fire crews, Nos. 6 and 10. The territory covered is large, but so far they have covered it very efficiently. The pride of the East Side is their firemen, and the pride of the firemen is their horses. No. 6 house has long been noted for its fast horses, and the present span on their hose wagon is conceded to be the fastest of any in the department. The present assistant chief, William Mayo, was taken from No. 6's house, as was also George Rudd, Captain of No. 10 house.

No. 6 house, cor. First and Cherry streets, contains an engine, hose wagon and four horses. The crew of eight men are as follows: Captain, Harry Cook ; engineer, Peter Simons ; stoker, Chas. O'Shea ; driver on engine, Peter Youngs ; driver on hose wagon, Ben. O'Dell ; pipemen, Lewis Klaiber, James Parks, E. J. Heinig.

No. 10 house, on Oak, between Fassett and Fort streets, contains a chemical engine and hose reel, three horses and a crew of six men as follows: Captain,

George Rudd ; driver on chemical, George Strahley ; driver on hose reel, Will Nason ; pipemen, Ed. Welch, Bert Houseman, and Tom. Tilley.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The following physicians are located and practice on this side of the river :

- Beckwith, S. W., 145 Main.
Eley, J. D., Southeast Toledo.
Garand, F. N., Gleason st., Ironville.
Hathaway, Harrison, 1235 Miami.
Hobart, A. D., Oak near Woodville.
Jaeger, Fred., 516 Fourth.
Klussman, F. J., cor. Russel and East Broadway.
Loomis, W. S., room 12, Weber block.
Marks, Mary, 639 Main.
Marks, A. J., 639 Main.
Mantz, C. C., 524 Main.
Minton, B. W., cor. York and Front.
Mills, C. H., 204 Fassett.
Ohlinger, Jacob, cor. Starr ave. and Raymer st.
Royer, J. A., 138 Main.
Rutter, Benjamin, 420 Front.
Robison, Leonard D., 514 Cherry.
Scott, E. E., 504 Main.
Snyder, A. G., 527 E. Broadway.
Salvail, J. D., 605 Main.
Truman, H. F., 526 Main.
Walker, R. G., 637 Main.
Wilson, F. P., 427 Cherry.

COUNTY, CITY AND WARD OFFICERS.

The following county and city officers are held by residents of the East Side, 1894 :

Coroner, S. W. Beckwith.
Street Commissioner, W. T. Ryan.
Water Works Trustee, Wm. Jones.
Alderman, Robert H. Finch.
Councilmen, Chas. Harsch, Fred. J. Shovar.
Board of Education, Wm. H. Tucker.
Fire Commissioner, H. R. Mensing.
City Clerk, L. P. Harris.
Supt. of Water Works, T. R. Cook.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The East Side is well supplied with all kinds of business houses, and her citizens no longer find it necessary to cross the river to purchase any of the better grade of goods. There are six boot and shoe stores, seven dry goods, 7 drug stores, seven flour and feed, thirty-four grocery stores, four hotels, twenty-three meat markets, and five millinery stores. They all report a steadily increasing trade.

ARCHITECTS.

Hodgins Bros., Weber Block.
McElfatrick, J. E., 130 Main street.

BANK AND LOAN COMPANIES.

East Side Bank Co., capital stock, \$100,000. President, J. C. Messer; Vice-President, S. W. Cook; Cashier, H. R. Klauser. Directors, Geo. W. Barnes, J. C. Messer, H. R. Klauser, A. E. Klauser, Joel Potter, M. T. Huntley, S. W. Cook, L. E. Flory, Geo. Scheets, J. Munch, H. R. Mensing. W. H. Tucker, Attorney.

East Side Building and Loan Co., authorized capital, \$300,000; 311 Main street. F. Valentine, President; D. Harpster, Vice-President; C. H. Mills, Treas-

urer; W. H. Tucker, Attorney; D. H. James, Secretary. Directors: F. Valentine, L. E. Flory, D. H. James, S. W. Cook, C. H. Mills, W. H. Tucker, D. Harpster, S. W. Ross, M. T. Huntley, S. W. Beckwith, S. P. Alt, H. O. Shewell.

Phœnix Building and Loan Co., authorized capital, \$300,000; corner, Fassett and Utah streets. President, Robert Barber; Vice-President, T. R. Cook; Secretary, H. R. Mensing; Treasurer, C. Textor; Attorney, L. G. Richardson. Directors: R. Barber, T. R. Cook, H. R. Mensing, C. Textor, Clarence Olds, Judd Routson, F. C. Connell, Theodore Hinkley, O. F. Conover, Harrison Hathaway, Joseph Phiels, M. W. Law, L. G. Richardson, John Danzey, R. H. Finch.

BARBER SHOPS.

Bowers & Monroe, corner Oak and Fassett.
Gravelle, Geo., 432 Front street.
Humphrey, H. L., Front street, Ironville.
Rinker, Chas., 644 Main street.
Russell, Albert, corner Second and Main streets.
Scofield, E., corner Front and Short streets.
Sullivan, J., 34 Wilmot street.
Tenyeck & Fausnaugh, 516 Front street.
Troudeau, J., Millard avenue, Ironville.
Wise, John, 112 Main street.
Wetly, Fred, 1008 Starr avenue.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Birkenhauer, H., East Side Bakery, 110 Cherry st.
Eberwine & Bulman, 116 Main street.
Howe, C. D., 117 Main street.

Leggett, James, 514 Main street.
Oldfield, Mrs. H. C., 212 Main street.
Trogler, Wm., 550 Starr avenue.
Whitney & Snell, 627 Main street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Dawkins, R. G., corner Main and First.
Flory, L. E. & Co., 101, 103, 105 Main.
Munch, J., corner Main and Second.
Scheets, Geo., 428 Front.
Van Baalen Bros., 96, 98, 100 Main.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

Allen, J. B., 141 Cherry.
Burdo, Wm., corner Starr ave. and Main.
Frany, John, Iron street, Ironville.
Frobaise, Wm., 1210 Yondota.
Hass, Christian, 927 Starr ave.
Stevenson, Robert, 615 Front.
Lecklider, Ulysses G., 909 Woodville.
Monroe & Sheetz, 454 First.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Bement, Samuel, 211 Main street.

COAL AND WOOD.

Armstrong, John, corner First and Oak.
Bingham Bros., Front street, Ironville.
Degnan, P. & T., 22 Main street.

CIGAR MAKERS.

Friedman, B., 512 Front street.
Siefert & Goodman, 140

DENTIST.

Park, M. M., over Cook Brothers.

DRY GOODS.

Connell, Frank P., corner Tracy and Franklin.
Flory & Co., 101, 103, 105 Main.
Herzig, Samuel, 1014 Starr avenue.
Marks, M., Front and Cherry.
Mensing, H. R., 1147 Miami.
Munch, J., corner Main and Second.
Scheets, Geo., 428 Front.

DRUGS AND PAINTS.

Bailey, Geo., 1121 Miami.
Bashore, A. H., 204 Fassett.
Cook Brothers, corner Main and Front.
Harpster, D., 136, 138 Main.
Klussman, Dr. F. J., 702 East Broadway.
Truman, H. F., 526 Main.
Von Ewegan, Wm. J., 1012 Starr avenue.

FLORIST.

Mills, H. A., 1706 Starr ave.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Bingham Bros., Front street, Ironville.
Henry & Gross, 121-123 Main.
King, J. C., 1201 Miami.
McGrath & Son, corner Oak and Fassett.
Munch, P., & Son, corner First and Oak.
Snyder, F. W., 601 Main.

FURNITURE.

Grauer, C., 127-129 Main.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

Elder, W., 315 Main.

Essi & Etool, 150 Main.

Sain, Ezra, Pennsylvania Waiting Room.

Nojob, Geo., 420 Main.

Stagner, Henry, 159 Oak.

GROCERIES.

Aubrey, S. E., 1521 Mott avenue.

Aubery, John, corner Nevada and Plymouth.

Aubery, T. E., corner Starr avenue and White.

Ayers, O. H., Temperance Hall, Oak street.

Barrett, J. L., corner First and Cherry.

Bitter, J. T., Front street, Ironville.

Boyer, Z. E., corner Starr and Main.

Bunn, Frank, 201 Fassett.

Chollett, G. W., 626 Front.

Connell, Frank P., corner Tracy and Franklin.

Davies & Co., 632 Main.

Guthrie, M. C., 761 Oak.

Harsch, Chas., 1232 Starr avenue.

Henry, E. H., corner Brown road and Oak st.

Henry & Gross, 121-123 Main.

King & Son, corner Greenwood ave. and St. Louis.

King, J. C., 1201 Miami.

Metzger, Louis, 520 Front.

Munch, P. & Son, cor. First and Oak.

Olds & Son, 121 Fassett street.

Rancamp, H., cor. Sixth and Main.
Saye, Dennis, 1308 Nevada.
Smith Bros., 918 Starr ave.
Spetz, T., Millard ave., Ironville.
Starr Ave. Grocery Co., 1016 Starr ave.
Sullivan, D. F., 760 Oak street.
Yarger, C. L., 1502 Nevada.

GROCERIES AND MEATS.

Brown, G. I., cor. Nevada and East Broadway.
Culver Bros., cor. Millard ave. and Iron street.
Downs, E., cor. S. Platt and Nevada.
Henry, E. T., 1602 Oak street.
Jeffrion, N., cor. Paine ave. and Jenisee street.
McGrath & Son, cor. Oak and Fassett.
Schaff, W. H., 517 Oak.
Textor, C., 1129 Miami.
Weaver, J. P., Millard ave., Ironville.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING.

Flory & Co., 101-103-105 Main street.
Mensing, H. R., 1147 Miami.
Munch, J., cor. Main and Second.
Sheets, Geo., 428 Front.
Sugarman, A., 506 Front.
Van Baalen Bros., 96-98-100 Main street.

HOTELS.

Arlington, J. Munch, prop., cor. Main and Second.
Hotel Isenberg, A. J. Isenberg, prop., 1165 Oak.
Barrett's Hotel, cor. First and Cherry.
Hotel Montreal, T. Lalond, prop., Paine ave.

HARDWARE.

Clapp, Horace, 524 Front.
Wolf & Keller, 131-133 Main street.

HARNESS SHOP.

Schwind, Mr., 137 Main street.

JEWELER.

Stadler, J., 141 Main.

LAWYERS.

Tucker & James, 211 Main.

LAUNDRY.

Peerless, Ryan & Teal, props., 402 Front.

LIME, SAND AND MORTAR.

P. & T. Degnan, 22 Main street.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

Peet, C. J., 141 Main.
Root, Capt. A., 435 First street.

MILLINERY.

Adelsperger, Miss Sadie, 126 Main.
Brownlee & Clay, 107 Main.
Reisinger, Mrs., 630 Main.
Woodruff, Miss H. M., Main.

MEAT MARKETS.

Arnds, John, cor. Third and Cherry.
Barrett, J. L., cor First and Cherry.

Bean, W., 603 Main.
Boerne, August, cor. Woodville and Leonard.
Dittman & Jacobs, 634, Main.
Grueshaber, Jacob, 120 Main.
Hasemeyer, John F., 613 Main.
Heyer, A., 1006 Starr ave.
Kirchenbour, John, 1227 Nevada.
Reek, Wm., 1205 Miami.
Romer, F. W., 1530 Nevada.
Wessler Chas., 1519 Mott ave.
Youngs Bros., 1005 Woodville.
Ziegler, Emanuel, Berdortha st., Ironville.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Platt, H. M., 114 Main.

PLUMBERS.

Cook & Joyee, cor. Second and Oswald.
Murray, Jas., 309 Main.
Nauts, Chas. H., 432 Euclid.
Preston, H. F., 139 Cherry.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

DeVaux, J. J., 223 Main.
Sage, O. W., 219 Main.
White W., 404 Front.

REAL ESTATE.

Schovar & Witcomb, cor. Main and Second.
Tucker & James, 211 Main street.

TOYS AND NOTIONS.

Grahman, Henry, 426 Front.

TINSMITHS.

Bowers, J., 221 Main.
Fries, C., 646 Main.
Lebeau, J., cor. Third and Cherry.
Munding & Sailer, 622 First street.

TAILORS.

Kuttner, M. S., 114 Cherry.
Thibodeau & Desmarais, 144 Main.
Wells, 216 Main street.

TELEGRAPH.

Postal, Arlington Hotel.
Western Union, cor. Main and Front.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Rymers & Bennet, 629 Main.

UNDERTAKERS.

Parks, Geo. M., 215-217 Main.
Hoeflinger, M., 142 Main street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Hast, Dr. W., 451 First.
Robb & Jacob, 143 Cherry.

EAST SIDE INDUSTRIES.

WHILE a large per cent. of the men living on the East Side find employment in connection with the nine different railroads which run through it, and on the coal, iron ore, lumber and sand docks that line the river front, there is also a number of manufacturing industries which give employment to a large number of men, as follows :

- Toledo Paper and Pulp Co., 15 men.
- Wheeling Car Shops, 25 men.
- Malleable Iron Works, 500 men.
- Fire Brick and Tile Works, 30 men.
- Craig Oil Co., 15 men.
- Craig Ship Yards, 30 men.
- Chambers' Lumber and Planing Mill, 20 men.
- Paragon Oil Refinery, 20 men.
- Rolling Stock Car Works, 50 men.
- Tracy's Brick Yard, 15 men.
- Toledo Bridge Co., 500 men.
- Hydraulic Brick Co., 15 men.
- Sun Oil Co., 10 men.
- Gates' Brick Yard, 15 men.
- Potter's Flour and Feed Mill, 10 men.
- National Milling Co., 50 men.

Hepburn Bros., Boat Builders, 5 men.
Maumee Rolling Mills, 500 men.
D. C Chamberlain's Rhubarb Gardens, 15 men.
Backus and D. & M. Elevators, 20 men.
Toledo Record—White Newspaper Concern, 10 men.
Planing Mill, V. Gladieux, 5 men.
Cooper Shop, Skidmore & Thatcher, 8 men.

FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

On JULY 23, 1894, the Board of Aldermen passed
and the Mayor signed, a redistricting ordinance,
whereby the number of wards in the city was increased
from nine to fifteen. The Sixth ward was divided
into two wards, the division line commencing at the
river and Woodville streets, thence to Oak, Oak to
Greenwood, Greenwood east to the City line. The
northern part of this territory forms the Fifth ward,
and the southern part the Sixth ward.

